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IE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, overcast with rain, o. 7-10 (45-50). LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy with rain, p. 4-8 (39-46). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Wednesday, cost. Temp. 3-10 (37-50). FRANKFURT: Wednesday, over- Temp. 3-8 (37-46). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy, p.—4-1 (25-34).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Fior.
Algeria	4.00 Din.	Greece	30 Drs.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	35 B.Fr.	Israel	I£38.00	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C$ 0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mills	Kenya	Sh. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Lebanon	£3.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
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No. 30,164 *R PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1980 Established 1887

France, Germany Condemn Soviet Afghan Actions

By Joseph Fitchett

ARIS, Feb. 5 (IHT) — The lead- of France and West Germany ay jointly condemned the Soviet ervention in Afghanistan as jeop- izing detente and warned that a ilar Soviet action elsewhere ld trigger European-backed al- reactions.

rench President Valery Giscard staing and West German Chan- or Helmut Schmidt warned: etente could not withstand an- er shock of this order. In such an nt, France and the Federal Re- olic would take action in con- ction with their allies to guaran- their own security and defend rnational stability."

he Franco-German declaration, ed after a bilateral meeting here, fened the public position of the governments against the Soviet ion. In their joint statement, Mr. card d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt d that the Soviet occupation of ghanistan was jeopardizing East- st cooperation.

Call for Soviet Withdrawal

eaving the door open to contin- l contacts, however, the two lead- called on the Soviet Union mptly to meet its promise to hdraw Soviet troops from Af- nistan.

The strong phrasing in the state- nt by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and . Schmidt went some way, at st rhetorically, toward closing gap in Western ranks caused by nch and German reluctance to their own beneficial relations ough detente with the Soviet Un- and to follow President Carter's d in confronting Moscow, diplo- its said.

Although the statement did not ention any specific European re- liatory measures against the Sovi- Union, diplomats here said that e two leaders had agreed on a ng-term strategy of military, polit- l and economic measures to strengthen the governments in South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa that could be threatened by Soviet-backed efforts to "destabilize" them.

The Franco-German agreement is expected to become the core of a European position. It was to be submitted later today at a meeting of foreign ministers of Common Market countries in Brussels. If the nine European member countries agree, the plan will be discussed with the United States to reach a concerted Western strategy, diplomats said. French and German officials will continue their bilateral consultations next week in Bonn.

However, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing later gave a briefing to French reporters in which he explicitly opposed trade sanctions and similar measures of the kind taken by President Carter. Mr. Carter has also said that a Soviet encroachment on Pakistan or in the Gulf area could lead to a clash with U.S. forces.

In describing a graduated French response, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that there were initiatives to be taken to prevent an extreme East-West confrontation and leave the diplomatic door open for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Only in such an extreme case of East-West confrontation, he said, would France enter the Western camp and break its contacts with the Soviet Union.

Today's statement was the clearest and firmest public denunciation yet by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing of recent Soviet actions. In contrast to recent official comment here, it emphasized that the Afghanistan intervention has caused an East-West crisis that jeopardizes detente and directly affects European interests. Mr. Schmidt also went further than before in recognizing that the present crisis threatens Western Europe, not just southwest Asia.

Although West Germany and France are particularly eager to maintain arms-control talks in Europe, today's statement toughened their policy in this regard. Noting

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, left, and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing after their joint news conference in Paris yesterday.

Brzezinski Talks 'Very Positive'

Saudis Now Favor U.S. Buildup In Gulf as Counter to Russians

By Bernard Gwertzman

CAIRO, Feb. 5 (NYT) — Saudi Arabian leaders told a high-ranking U.S. delegation today that they were now willing to consider closer military cooperation with the United States in the Gulf region to offset the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Delegation officials, briefing reporters on their plane, were clearly pleased by the reaction of Crown Prince Fahd and others to the situation and by the detailed discussions covering various military contingencies in the region.

The Air Force plane, carrying Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, and Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, stopped in Cairo for refueling on its way back to Washington. The delegation flew first to Islamabad, Pakistan, and spent two days in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, before departing this afternoon.

According to the U.S. officials, Prince Fahd was very supportive of the American intention to maintain a permanent military force in the region, to use military facilities in different countries, to conduct exercises with area nations and to seek Saudi cooperation in all those fields.

Ambiguous Stance

Publicly, the Saudis have been ambiguous in their position since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. On the one hand, at the Islamabad conference of Moslem foreign ministers, the Saudis took the lead in opposing Soviet moves in the region, yet they have also opposed what they called simply "superpower" activity.

U.S. officials said they expected the Saudi public posture, which includes insistence on settlement of the Palestinian question as a major priority, to remain the same. But they said the Saudis now seem much more willing in private to be helpful because of the Soviet activity in the region.

Elaborating on what was told to reporters last night in Riyadh, a U.S. official said that the talks with the Saudis were "very constructive, very concrete and very positive."

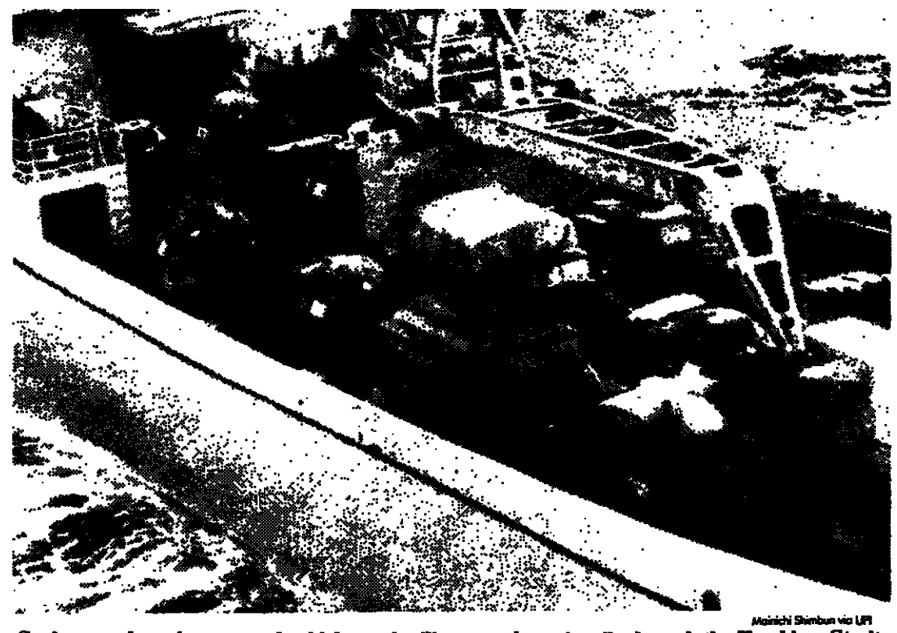
Last year, after the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was signed in Washington on March 26, Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Christopher flew to Riyadh and Amman, Jordan, for talks. Today, reporters were told that the attitude in Riyadh was much more cooperative.

What struck the Americans was the willingness of the Saudis to talk about cooperating in such highly sensitive military actions as countering the Soviet and Cuban threat to Yemen, aid to the Afghan rebels, aid to Pakistan and enlarging U.S. military facilities in the region.

In the talks, Mr. Brzezinski was asked by Prince Fahd to outline Washington's policy in the region, and reporters were told that he made the following points:

- U.S. policy rests on the president's determination to take concrete steps to provide for more security in the Middle East-Gulf area, a region that Mr. Brzezinski called the "third central strategic zone" of importance to the United States, the other two being Europe and the Far East.
- The United States will remain committed to obtaining a peaceful accommodation between Arabs and Israelis, with special recognition of the importance of making progress now on the Palestinian issue. The Saudis have argued that progress on the Palestinian question would make possible more regional cooperation, since Egypt might then be allowed to rejoin the Arab political world.
- The United States is undertaking to establish a regular military presence in the region and is doing so by acquiring more regular access

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Mainichi Shimbun via UPI

Soviet vessel carries armored vehicles and military trucks as it sails through the Tsushima Strait in the Sea of Japan, yesterday, presumably headed for the Indian Ocean or the South China Sea.

After Attack on Embassy

France Recalling Ambassador in Libya

PARIS, Feb. 5 (UPI) — France said today that it is recalling its ambassador in Libya after the ransacking and burning yesterday of its embassy in Tripoli and its consulate general in Benghazi.

Calling the passivity of Libyan authorities during the attacks inadmissible, the Foreign Ministry said that Ambassador Charles Malo is being recalled with his principal aides. "This means that Libyan authorities should recall an equal number of their representatives in Paris," the ministry added.

France also indicated today that it probably will stop delivery of spare parts for sophisticated military equipment.

An estimated 1,800 French nationals reside in Libya, of whom 80 percent work for private firms. Although there have been no reports of violence against them, a round-the-clock crisis unit has been set up at the Foreign Ministry to monitor developments.

Tunisian Embassy

The attacks came eight days after France provided Tunisia with military logistics aid to put down an attempted insurrection by Libyan-trained guerrillas in the Tunisian mining city of Gafsa.

A crowd also stormed the Tunisian Embassy in Tripoli yesterday, but reportedly did no damage. On Dec. 2, demonstrators ransacked and burned the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli to show solidarity with Iran.

A crowd shouting slogans against French involvement in Africa stormed the French Embassy, doused it with gasoline and set it on fire. All personnel were able to leave the building unharmed. Personnel were also allowed to leave the Benghazi consulate unharmed.

French officials said that Libyan authorities did nothing to restain the crowds, which had been inflamed by government statements accusing France of trying to rebuild its colonial empire in Africa.

Spanish Ambassador Among Hostages

mbassy, Ministry Seized in San Salvador

From Agency Dispatches

AN SALVADOR, Feb. 5 — tist militants armed with subma- e guns and pistols today in sepe actions seized both the Span- Embassy and the Education istry in San Salvador, taking e than 500 hostages.

bout 15 members of the leftist . 28 Popular Leagues broke into Spanish mission in the center of capital about noon and took ut 10 persons hostage, including bassador Victor Sanchez Mesas, mbassy source said.

he leftists, most of them armed pistols, also seized three top s to the ambassador, three etaries and a small number of ons visiting the mission at the time of the raid, the source said. No violence was reported.

Anti-government protest groups in El Salvador have in the past months taken over the Costa Rican, French, Venezuelan and Panamanian embassies.

According to the Spanish ambassador's wife, who telephoned Madrid from the embassy, the occupiers demanded freedom for four detainees and wanted Spain to break relations with El Salvador in exchange for the hostages' freedom.

Among those captured in the raid on the Education Ministry, on the first day of the school year, was Minister Eduardo Colindre, whose wife, Marina, has been held hostage for a week by another leftist group at the Christian Democratic Party headquarters in the capital, witnesses said.

The witnesses who saw the ministry takeover said about 200 members of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Students Movement marched out of the San Salvador Cathedral on what was announced as a demonstration to protest government education policies. When they arrived at the Education Ministry two blocks away, at least 50 youths, some of them armed with submachine guns, ran into the building and occupied it, they said. No violence was reported.

A student spokesman said all of the 500 employees inside the building, including the education minister, were being kept hostage as guarantees against a government attack. The group later released all but 100 of the hostages.

The students said they would keep the remaining hostages until the government agrees to make all elementary, secondary and university education free, lifts all entrance requirements and lowers the cost of public transportation for students.

Last Thursday workers, peasants and students in Guatemala occupied the Spanish Embassy there. Police stormed the building, and the resulting shoot-out and fire left 39 persons dead.

More Islamic Fundamentalism, Tribal Consultation

Saudis Tighten Rule After Mecca Raid

By Edward Cody

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 5 (WP) — Shaken by the terrorist attack at Mecca's Grand Mosque in November, Saudi Arabia's rulers have toughened enforcement of strict Islamic laws in recent weeks and intensified efforts to retain the political loyalty of their subjects.

The measures, which also include an attempt to tighten internal security and intelligence gathering, provide the first indications of how the royal family intends to react to last November's mosque takeover by several hundred rebels.

As described by diplomats here, the measures seem to portend renewed emphasis on the kingdom's conservative Moslem heritage and more Bedouin-style consultation between the Saudi population and the monarchy.

The most obvious consequence, according to foreign observers here, is the harking back to Moslem strictures that traditionally have been part of Saudi society but are enforced more or less stringently according to the political climate.

Blot on Bette Davis

Saudi newspapers have begun paying more attention to bans on photographs of women that could be considered offensive in the Saudi context. The Arab News, an English-language paper published in Jidda, recently went so far as to blot out the face of Bette Davis, the 71-year-old actress who was shown in a conversation with television personality Mike Wallace.

Interior Ministry officials also have strengthened their opposition to employment of women, even by foreign companies operating here. Lockheed recently was forced to dismiss dozens of women employees and the European manager of a Riyadh hotel was questioned by police because he hired a female secretary, foreign residents reported.

Islamic traditionalists from the Mutawain, the Society for Encouragement of Virtue and Elimination of Vice, accompanied by Interior Ministry officials, recently visited the office of the U.S.-Saudi Joint Economic Commission in Riyadh to complain about women working there, sources said.

Moreover, royal largesse to tribal leaders who are essential to running the kingdom appears to have become considerably more liberal since the Mecca takeover. It was by subjugating the tribal chiefs and dispensing patronage to them that King Abdul Aziz, father of King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd, gained control of the kingdom and proclaimed himself its monarch in 1932.

Consultative Assembly

Nearly 50 years later, Saudi royalty is doing the same thing, but also responding to the Mecca challenge by reviving promises of a "consultative assembly" to guide the monarchy. Although the assembly has been talked about before with little result, the renewed pledge to organize it is seen by analysts here as an effort to broaden participation in government following the Mecca incident.

As being discussed by Saudi officials, the assembly probably would include appointed members picked by Khaled from tribal supporters and other members voted in by an electorate yet to be defined. Its powers are expected to be purely advisory, in the manner of Bedouin family leaders consulting with their tribal sheikh.

Police also have become tougher in enforcing rules of obliging shopkeepers to close down for the prayers that are a part of daily life here, in principle five times a day. Laxity in observing the rules has been a longstanding complaint of the Mutawain, whose zeal reflects a strong current in Saudi Arabia's uncompromising Wahabi brand of Islam.

The new rigor appears to be a direct response to fundamentalist demands voiced by leaders of the gunmen who occupied Mecca's Grand Mosque for two weeks. The rebels specifically condemned employment of women in commerce, the spread of television and such non-Moslem pastimes as professional soccer.

Influence Peddling Alleged in Document Submitted to Parliament

India Report Cites Abuses of Relatives of Ex-Officials

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5 (NYT) — Charges against close family members of key political figures are again being made in India amid signs of intensifying and bitter partisan confrontation.

A report submitted to Parliament today charged that the wife of former prime minister Charan Singh and the son and daughter-in-law of his predecessor, Morarji Desai, appear to have peddled influence and improperly applied political pressure.

The inquiry on which the report was based was ordered more than a year ago when Mr. Desai was in power. No one has suggested that the present government of Indira Gandhi inspired its outcome. However, some of Mrs. Gandhi's critics have charged her government with trying to exploit the report by leaking it to the press before it was presented to the Rajya Sabha, Parliament's upper house.

Meanwhile, some of the leaders of the fragmented and weakened opposition parties have charged that Mrs. Gandhi's convicted son, Sanjay, now a member of Parliament, has traded on his family position in urging agitation against the state government of Uttar Pradesh.

Many of these opposition leaders assume that Mrs. Gandhi is preparing to dissolve the legislatures in those states where her party is not in command and to order new elections. At the same time, her party strategists are eager to thwart any possible unity moves by the splintered parties.

The charges against the relatives of Mr. Desai and Mr. Charan Singh underscore the deep rifts that destroyed Mr. Desai's Janata majority and led to Mrs. Gandhi re-election last month. The accusations surfaced in August, 1978, when Mr. Desai was being attacked by Mr. Charan Singh who was at the time the home minister in his government.

Mr. Charan Singh blamed Mr. Desai for failing to imprison Mrs. Gandhi. And some of Mr. Charan Singh's parliamentary backers accused Mr. Desai of protecting his son, Kantilal Desai, from serious charges. Newspaper articles said that Mr. Kantilal Desai had obtained export licenses and won favors for friends who were under investigation.

Charges were also made against Mr. Charan Singh's wife, Gayatri Devi. Backers of Mr. Desai charged that Mrs. Devi had taken advantage of her position as the wife of the home minister to block the transfer of civil servants.

As a result of these exchanges, Mr. Desai dismissed Mr. Charan Singh from his Cabinet. Six months later he brought him back. Then last summer, Mr. Charan Singh pulled his supporters out of Janata, leaving Mr. Desai's government without a majority. As Janata was pulled apart by the two men, Mrs. Gandhi rallied her forces.

Last April during the short-lived reconciliation of Mr. Desai and Mr. Charan Singh, Mr. Desai called for a parliamentary inquiry into the charges leveled against his son and Mr. Charan Singh's wife.

At the time, special courts were processing cases against Mrs. Gandhi, her son and her close associates stemming from alleged abuses of power during her rule as prime minister before 1977.

Inquiries Urged

C. A. Vaidialingam, a retired supreme court justice, was chosen to examine the evidence against the relatives. His report, presented to the Rajya Sabha today, dismissed most allegations made against the relatives. However, it recommended that formal inquiries be undertaken against Mr. Kantilal Desai and his wife for assuming "extra constitutional powers and authority over the governmental machinery for perpetrating and aggrandizing self interests." It said that Mr. Desai was able to influence the government to relax its embargo on the importation of polyester yarn.

The report also said there was a prima facie case against Mr. Charan Singh's wife and urged that a formal complaint be brought charging her with interfering with state administration and with a criminal case.

Meanwhile, Sanjay Gandhi last week visited a village of Uttar Pradesh and charged that the state government had failed to deal adequately with a police riot there. He said that all the houses in the village had been leveled and all the women raped. And he called for people to agitate for the fall of the state government for its failure to provide law and order.

Banarasi Das, chief minister of the state, who is leading a drive for unity in the old Janata Party, urged Mrs. Gandhi to restrain her son. He said that Mr. Gandhi had overstepped himself when he called for the replacement of the state police by federal authorities. Mr. Das, who confirmed that atrocities had taken place at the village, said he had ordered a judicial review of the case before Mr. Gandhi took up the issue.

Mrs. Gandhi responded angrily, saying that her son was a member of Parliament in his own right. "His relationship with me does not restrict his freedom to express his views as any other member would do." Meanwhile, it was announced that Mrs. Gandhi will visit the village of Narainpur where the alleged attacks took place on Thursday.

hina Denounces ussia at Geneva rms Conference

ENEVA, Feb. 5 (UPI) — China lly joined the Geneva Disarma- t Conference today and at once tered the club-like tone of the s by making a stinging attack on Soviet Union.

hinese Deputy Foreign Minister ng Wen-Jin accused Moscow of ching detente as a cover for tary aggression and expansion- Heading Peking's first delega- to the conference since the na- tions began 18 years ago, Mr. ng cited in particular the Soviet vention in Afghanistan.

bviously angered, Soviet dele- Viktor Israelian tried twice to rupt on the grounds that con- nce procedure prohibits direct ical attacks. But the chairman, ald McPhail of Canada, ruled Mr. Zhang should continue his ch.

he Chinese representative said ach year produces a new rmament proposal but at the e time seeks by every means to take the United States in mili- power. "It has reached rough ty with the latter in strategic nu- weapons and has attained an ous superiority in conventional and forces," Mr. Zhang said.

hile the United States "tries to erve and stabilize its existing tion," Mr. Zhang said, the Soviet nion, "under the cover of such -sounding slogans as de- is aggressively pursuing a egy of outflanking Europe and, he other hand, is stepping up its ession, interference and subver- in many places in Asia, Africa Latin America."

CBC Poll Reports Liberals Lead

OTTAWA, Feb. 5 (Reuters) — Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberal Party is holding on to a substantial lead as Canada's general election nears, but many voters are still undecided, according to the latest opinion polls.

A poll conducted for Canadian Broadcasting Corp. at the end of January and released today gave Mr. Trudeau 47 per cent of the vote against 29.8 for outgoing Prime Minister Joe Clark's Conservatives. But a poll broadcast over the weekend by the rival CTV television network suggested that Liberal support had fallen from 51 to 46 percent, while 40.4 percent were undecided.

A large number of floating voters could benefit Mr. Clark, whose role in Canada's smuggling of six American diplomats out of Iran has met with widespread public approval.

Near Faux Pas for the Great Sphinx

Project Halted Abruptly for Further Study

CAIRO, Feb. 5 (NYT) — A major restoration of the Great Sphinx, which some archaeologists had feared would do more harm than good, has been halted.

The project to apply new limestone blocks to the flanks of the 4,600-year-old guardian of the pyramids was stopped abruptly late last month when overzealous stonemasons started dismantling the Sphinx's left front paw.

"They had all these nice, new limestone blocks, and they thought they would look better than the old, dirty ones," said one egyptologist who asked to remain anonymous.

Zahi Hawass, the government's antiquities inspector for the great pyramids and the sphinx of Giza, said that he had stopped by the sphinx about two weeks ago and discovered that the workmen had removed three big stone blocks from one of the paws that the Romans rebuilt more than 2,000 years ago.

"I was just like a crazy man. I stopped them," Mr. Hawass said. He admitted that he did not have the authority to stop the workers, "but if you are angry and if you see something very, very bad going on, you can stop it." He reported the incident to Shehata Adam, president of the Antiquities Organization, who declared the seven-week-old restoration project officially postponed.

"We must make sure the restoration is done in the proper way," said Dr. Adam, who had authorized the project. "I want to go and check the work myself. Also, we intend to carry out an extensive study, with the help of experts, in order to reach a solution for the problems of the sphinx."

When the work was halted, the stonemasons had placed about 65 limestone blocks along the left flank of the sphinx. The whole project, which was budgeted at $43,000, would require about 600 stones.

While the workmen's removal of the stones from the sphinx's paw precipitated the postponement of the project, another factor may have been protests by archeologists, both Egyptian and foreign, that external restoration would have no effect on any geological erosions going on deep inside the body of the sphinx.

U.S. Decides Against Embargo On Phosphate Sales to Moscow

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT) — The Carter administration has decided against embargoing phosphate fertilizer shipments to the Soviet Union, but will require that future shipments receive government approval.

The granting of future licenses is expected to be influenced by a review of the world phosphate market that the government has just undertaken. It should be completed in a few weeks.

The decision, which is expected to be announced by the Commerce Department soon, means that, for the time being at least, a big contract that the Occidental Petroleum Co. signed with the Russians to sell phosphates in return for an equivalent amount of anhydrous ammonia, also used in fertilizers, can go forward.

The phosphates decision had been watched closely as an indication of how hard the Carter administration would press its trade warfare against the Soviet Union after the intervention in Afghanistan. The government appears to be serving notice that it is willing to keep the doors of trade at least partially open, while holding out the prospect of firmer action if Soviet behavior is deemed to worsen.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's assistant for national security affairs, had called in heated inter-agency discussions for a total ban on the phosphate shipments.

The Departments of Commerce, State and Treasury pressed for a more moderate course, arguing that there are alternative supplies available to Moscow — for example from Morocco, Jordan and even South Africa — and that an embargo at this time could be contrary to U.S. interests.

A point made by those favoring moderation was that 2,500 jobs would be in danger in Florida, where the phosphates are mined. The port of Jacksonville would stand to lose 75 percent of its shipping tonnage.

After a court injunction against the refusal of the International Longshoremen's Association to load cargo for the Soviet Union, three Norwegian phosphate carriers left Jacksonville during the weekend bound for the Soviet Union.

Commerce Secretary Philip Klutznick informed Occidental's founder Armand Hammer by telephone Friday of the decision to keep alive the $20-billion contract that he negotiated with Moscow during the mid-1970s period of detente.

The phosphate issue came up after the curtailment of grain shipments to the Soviet Union. The Soviet fertilizer industry is geared to using phosphates. Hardliners in the administration argue that a total ban would cause internal disruption and further inhibit Soviet agricultural output.

The new government decision extends export controls over the fertilizer component for the first time. This means that the Occidental subsidiary that manages the 20-year arrangement with the Russians, the Hooker Chemical Co., will need a validated export license for every future shipment of phosphates.

Officials explained that this gives the government maximum flexibility to decide on each request for a license on its merits in the circumstances at the time the application is made.

In testimony before a Senate Armed Services subcommitte, Lawrence Brady, former acting director of the Commerce Department's office of export administration, said that the government's embargo on high-technology products to the Soviet Union will be ineffective and that East-West trade will be back to business as usual within months.

Japan-Soviet Business

TOKYO, Feb. 5 (Reuters) — Japan is conducting business as usual with Moscow despite the government's pledge to do its utmost to support U.S. economic sanctions for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, government and business sources say.

Ministries and major trading firms are pressing ahead with negotiations on pending Soviet projects and trying to arrange new ones. A representative of the Soviet Far East trading office who arrived here Saturday for a two-week visit is booked solid with appointments arranged by Japanese companies to work out potential sales, trading sources said.

The government has told members of the Diet not to invite Soviet delegations to Tokyo. It has frozen aid to Afghanistan and promised to go along with tightening of restrictions on export of sophisticated technology to the Soviet Union. But Japan is quietly pursuing its business interests with the Russians despite the official rhetoric, the sources said.



Associated Press

President Bani-Sadr is kissed by a mullah after being sworn in as Iran's president on Monday.

Report Calls It 'Degrading, Inhumane'

U.S. Assails Iran on Hostage Treatment

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 — The United States today accused Iran's governing Revolutionary Council and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of approving "degrading and inhumane treatment" of the estimated 50 U.S. hostages in Tehran.

The accusation, followed a U.S. government statement that there was no imminent breakthrough in the crisis.

The State Department, in its annual human rights report to Congress, said the hostages "have been subjected by their captors to inhumane and degrading treatment. These actions have been supported and approved by the governing Revolutionary Council and by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini."

The report said about 700 Iranians were executed after the shah's ouster a year ago. "In addition, perhaps as many as 15,000 Iranians were imprisoned at some time during the year for past political or official association with the shah."

But it stressed that the overall rights climate seems to be improving. The report said tht the number of executions of the shah's supporters "declined substantially following a partial amnesty declared July 11 by the Ayatollah Khomeini."

It added that "During the more than two decades of the shah's rule, many thousands of Iranians were imprisoned for political reasons and a significant number were reportedly tortured." By contrast, the 1979 State Department report on human rights stressed the shah's accomplishments, saying, "Iran has given high priority to economic development, providing such human needs as health care, social services, housing and education."

Meanwhile, at the invitation of Iranian students holding the U.S. hostages, a delegation of 50 Americans was to leave today for Iran to meet the militants for an "intensive dialogue."

The delegation is understood to consist of Americans sympathetic to the Iranian revolution. The trip is being led by Norman Forer, a professor at the University of Kansas who, along with one colleague and a former colleague, went to Iran in December in a private effort to negotiate the release of the hostages. The three met with the militants at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran but were not allowed to see the hostages.

Tehran Radio, monitored in Kuwait, reported several explosions rocked six oil and gas pipelines last night in the province of Khuzistan. The broadcast said the explosions set off fires eight miles south of the city of Agha Jari but they were brought under control.

The Iraqi news service reported from Kuwait that the Tehran independent newspaper Bamdad closed today after being accused of maintaining links with the U.S. Embassy before its occupation by Iranian militants. It said the closure was voluntary.

From a Tehran hospital room, Ayatollah Khomeini yesterday administered the oath of office to President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr. "I ask Mr. Bani-Sadr to remain humble and his morality not be changed by serving as president," the ayatollah said, "I pray to God to protect all of us from tending towards the East or the West.

In an indication of his growing power, Mr. Bani-Sadr was appointed today to head the Revolutionary Council, the Pars news agency reported. The appointment is subject to the approval of Ayatollah Khomeini.

4-Year Term

The presidential term is four years, but the Constitution confers supreme power for life on Ayatollah Khomeini, and he can dismiss the president any time he wants.

Reports from Tehran said the Islamic leader and the president were to meet in the next few days to discuss a plan for the release of the hostages, proposed by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Commenting on the reports, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said, "I am not aware of any imminent breakthrough" on the hostage situation. He confirmed that the State Department was pursuing several possible avenues of mediation, including the one by Mr. Waldheim.

A diplomatic source indicated that Mr. Waldheim's suggestions had been accepted by Tehran as the basis for negotiations. Mr. Waldheim suggested that an international commission be established to investigate the alleged crimes committed against Iran by the deposed shah. The position of the militants on the suggestion was not known.

France, Germany Criticize Soviet Afghan Intervention

(Continued from Page 1)

Moscow's promises to withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the statement said that "these words must be translated into deeds. This is essential for the success of discussions determining both security and the future of peace."

Echoing the U.S. analysis that the Soviet Union has created a dangerous situation by its military moves in Afghanistan, the two European leaders said: "The present crisis could unleash a process which, whatever the participants' intentions, could step-by-step confront the world with the gravest consequences."

In this context, the statement said, both countries reaffirmed their determination to fulfill their Atlantic Alliance obligations. At the same time, the two leaders said that "European powers have their own special responsibilities in the present circumstances."

This phrase followed a reference to the role of the nonaligned countries in maintaining stability and avoiding being drawn into a superpower confrontation. Such a theme, diplomats said afterwards, reflected the Franco-German idea of extending European assistance to the Third World, with each European country acting in the areas where it feels that it could be the most effective.

Many details of Franco-German thinking remain secret since several sessions in the meeting involved only the two leaders. The Franco-German meeting was described in the French and West German press as probably the most significant session since the regular biannual consultations were started in 1963 by Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Konrad Adenauer.

A dozen cabinet ministers participated in some of the talks — including the two countries' defense ministers, who signed an agreement to produce a joint Franco-German main battle tank to replace the West German Leopard and the French AMX 30.

French newspapers had predicted that the meeting would produce a European strategy that was distinct from both superpowers. But West Germany and France, with careful nuances, acknowledged today that Europe cannot be fully independent of the United States in an East-West crisis.

Olympics Unit Rejects Boycott

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Delegates at an international Olympic meeting here today flatly rejected President Carter's proposed boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

The Association of National Olympic Committees ended two days of talks by issuing a resolution calling on its 141 member nations to "reject and avoid external influences" to move the Summer Games away from Moscow.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the ANOC's executive committee, according to a statement issued after the closed-door meeting.

The vote reflected the overwhelming sentiment of sports officials at the conference. Invitations to the Games are extened to individual Olympic committees, not to governments.

Earlier in the day, the 32 delegates rejected a plea by Phillip Krumm of the U.S. Olympic Committee to delay taking a stand on the proposed boycott at least until Sunday.

Belgian Union Office Robbed of $1 Million

MOL, Belgium, Feb. 5 (AP) — Three men robbed a union office of about 27 million francs (nearly $1 million) early today, the police said.

The police said the three men entered the home of Joseph Van der Voort, a local union official, last night. They held Mr. Van Der Voort's wife and son hostage until Mr. Van Der Voort returned home about four hours later. One of the robbers then took Mr. Van Der Voort by car to his office of the Algemeen Belgisch Vak Verbond (ABVV), Belgium's second largest union, and ordered him to open the safe.

U.K. Steel Union Told by Private Workers to Settle

LONDON, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Employees of Britain's largest private steel firm today weakened the solidarity of the steel strike, warning *union leaders to settle in a week or* they would return to work.

In a slap at striking union members, the private steelworkers from Hadfield's in Sheffield also joined members of management in setting up a "pinstripe picket line" around labor headquarters.

The 130 Sheffield men came to London with their employer, Derek Norton, to pressure both the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the British Steel Corp. into reaching a settlement of the five-week strike.

Outside union headquarters, Hadfield shop steward Don Ramage said, "We have given them a week's grace. We will not stay out any longer than that. We just want the union to get to the table and settle it . . ."

4 Dead in Snowslides On Matterhorn Slope

CERVINIA, Italy, Feb. 5 (AP) — Snowslides killed four persons last night and isolated this fashionable resort on the Italian slope of the Matterhorn (Monte Cervino), police said today.

Chalets were flattened and a hotel partly submerged. The dead included a British couple whose chalet was crushed under snow up to 30 feet deep. Fog and heavy snowfall hampered rescue digging today, as more slides were feared.

Swiss Cut Down Oil Use by 5%; U.S. Does Better

ZURICH, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Switzerland reduced its consumption of oil products including gasoline by almost 5 percent in 1979 but the United States and Luxembourg did even better in the energy-saving race, the Swiss Petrol Union said today.

Consumption of heating oil, gasoline and diesel fuel was cut by 4.9 percent in Switzerland, 5.4 percent in the U.S. and 8.1 percent in Luxembourg, the industry association said.

"Switzerland has achieved the goal set by the International Energy Agency (IEA) of reducing its consumption by 5 percent — a remarkable achievement," it said.

Denmark, West Germany and Canada also managed to reduce their overall consumption of petroleum products, but Spain, Italy, Norway, Japan, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands and Belgium all marked up increases. Spain had the smallest increase in consumption, 0.5 percent, while Belgium topped the list with a 15.7 percent gain. These figures gave an overall reduction of 1.8 percent in petrol product consumption in Western countries, *the union said.*

Indian Bodies Recovered

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Rescue squads have dredged up the bodies of 15 pilgrims from a river where their steam launch crashed into a ferry dock, officials said today.

Seeks Access to Bases

U.S. Seen Resolved to Start Military Supply to Somalia

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP) — The Carter administration has decided in principle to start furnishing military supplies to Somalia, informed sources say here. A U.S. offer, linked to an effort to obtain the regular use of military airfields and port facilities in Somalia, is likely to concentrate on nonlethal equipment such as trucks, transport aircraft and radar, the sources say.

The question of military supply to Somalia has been among the most complex foreign policy issues before the Carter administration. President Carter decided in principle in July, 1977, to sell defensive arms to Somalia so as to obtain its cooperation, but backed away less than a month later after Somali forces entered the disputed Ogaden region of Ethiopia.

The Somali action precipitated large-scale Soviet and Cuban intervention in support of Ethiopia, which continues. In mid-1978 the United States edged again toward starting a military relationship with Somalia, but again backed off, in keeping with a decision to seek political rather than military solutions to African problems.

A senior Somali official complained in 1978 that "America has changed its mind seven times" about military aid. With a reported 15,000 Cuban troops, several thousand Soviet advisers and Communist-bloc military supplies helping Ethiopia, the regime in Somalia has never given up its quest for U.S. weaponry and support.

Somalia's leverage has increased now that the United States is seeking to use the port of Mogadishu and former Soviet facilities at Berbera to support an expanded U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean region.

President Carter has made the basic decision to renew an offer of military supplies to Somalia, a source said. Two U.S. missions have visited Somalia since mid-December and a third, led by by Reginald Bartholomew, director of politico-military affairs at the State Department, left late last week for Somalia and other countries in the region.

In the last six months, fighting between Somali-backed forces and Cuban-Ethiopian forces in the Ogaden is reported to have increased gradually. The last two months have seen greater use of Somali regular forces in the area, officials report.

The continuing conflict puts the United States in an awkward position regarding military supply, but high officials are said to have decided that the need for U.S. access to Somali facilities is the overriding concern.

A military program for Somalia will have to be accompanied by similar efforts with Kenya, officials concede. The two countries have been in conflict in the past. The United States also hopes for increased access to port and airfield facilities in Kenya.

Meanwhile, 13 members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, *in a letter to Secretary of State* Cyrus Vance, have linked U.S. arms sales to Morocco with Moroccan diplomatic efforts to settle the war in the Western Sahara. By not objecting outright to the planned $232-million sale, the lawmakers virtually assured its approval by the House.

The United States has decided to sell refurbished A-4 attack aircraft to Malaysia and Indonesia, officials say. The planes are currently in mothballs in an Air Force depot.

Saudis Favor U.S. Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

to bases and by upgrading its capability. It is prepared to engage with other countries in various forms of exercizes in order to prepare better for various kinds of contingencies.

- The United States would like to cooperate with Saudi Arabia in making these arrangements, since Saudi efforts are needed to enhance not only U.S. security but also the security of the region and of Saudi Arabia itself. The United States would like to discuss in detail what would be needed to accomplish these goals.
- Aid to Pakistan was discussed and the United States repeated its willingness to provide part of the share needed by that country.

On the question of military facilities, the United States has publicly stated a desire to use more often bases in Somalia, Kenya and Oman, as well as to enlarge the base on British-administered Diego Garcia Island.

The Saudis have traditionally opposed any foreign military bases on their territory, but reporters were told that it is now understood by the United States that in case of a military emergency in the region that required U.S. forces to be dispatched, the Saudis would allow its facilities to be used.

The Saudis, however, were not asked today to let the United States use its territory and will not be in the abstract, officials said.

Moscow Reports Attacks

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (AP) — The Afghan guerrillas launched a series of attacks yesterday coinciding with the visit of Mr. Brzezinski to Pakistan Tass reported today.

In a dispatch from Kabul, the Soviet news agency said the round of rebel attacks occurred in Nangarhar, Badakhshan and Paktia provinces. It said Afghan Army units were "fiquidating" the "bandit gangs."

But the Times of India reported today from Kabul that an insurgent Moslem fundamentalist group was believed in control of much of Nangarhar Province, which borders on Pakistan. Only the provincial capital, Jalalabad, remained under firm government control, it said.

"The Afghan troops in the area do not seem to have the heart to fight the rebels," Times of India correspondent J.D. Singh wrote. "They return fire when attacked but merely as a formality."

The Hezb-i-Islami group led by Gulbiddin Hekmatyar was attempting to set up its own administration to govern the province, he said.

Western diplomats in New Delhi said Soviet units were involved in the fighting and were suffering casualties.

Tass today also denounced as "monstrous misinformation" U.S. reports quoting Afghan refugees as saying that Afghan troops led by Soviet advisers last April massacred more than 1,000 male residents of an eastern Afghan village whose people were accused of collaborating with the rebels.

In another development, Western diplomats in New Delhi said about 100 shops in central Kabul burned down in the early-morning hours Sunday in what might have been an attempt to cover up looting by Soviet troops.

The fire occurred about four hours after the start of the 11 p.m. curfew, when the city is patrolled by Soviet troops and armored vehicles, they noted. One source said there had been recent reports of widespread shoplifting by Soviet soldiers, and that rumors of looting spread quickly through the Kabul Bazaar later Sunday.

Monarchy Wins Wide Favor In Dutch Poll

From Agency Dispatches

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 5 — A Dutch opinion poll published yesterday by the liberal newspaper Algemeen Dagblad shows that 89 percent of those surveyed reject the idea of the Netherlands becoming a republic after the abdication of Queen Juliana this spring.

Three hundred persons between ages of 18 and 40 were interviewed by the paper Friday, the day after Queen Juliana announced she would step down from the throne April 30 — her 71st birthday — in favor of Crown Princess Beatrix, 42.

Only 5 percent favored a republic instead of the monarchy and 6 six percent had no preference.

Now, Carter's Off the Spot For Ali's Africa Troubles

NAIROBI, Feb. 5 (AP) — Presidential envoy Muhammad Ali, striving to get his African assignment back on course, today blamed State Department advisers for a misunderstanding between him and President Carter, and said, "Now we have straightened the whole thing out."

"I am in 100-percent agreement with President Carter. President Carter's purpose is right," Mr. Ali said. "President Carter did not put me on the spot."

Yesterday, the former heavyweight boxing champion said Mr. Carter "got me on the spot" by sending him to Africa, where he was surprised to discover that black Africans oppose the U.S. record of dealings with South Africa. He said he is continuing his five-nation tour to drum up backing for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics because he opposed Soviet actions in Afghanistan and because he feared nuclear war if someone did not stand up to the Kremlin.

Announced Boycott

Kenya, with the best world-class runners in Africa, announced before Mr. Ali arrived yesterday that it would boycott the Summer Olympics unless the Games were moved from Moscow.

"What is the Olympics without Kenya and America?" Mr. Ali asked.

Although Mr. Ali was snubbed on his first stop by Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi unexpectedly granted him a meeting to talk about the Olympics.

Mr. Ali interrupted his diplomatic duties for some sightseeing in Nairobi National Park, a 44-square-mile wild animal preserve on the edge of the city.

"I want to challenge a gorilla today or a lion," Mr. Ali told reporters, who drove behind him along the park's dusty trails. "If I hit it hard with a right hand, I'll knock it out."

AP Report in Error

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP) — The Associated Press reported erroneously Feb. 4 that The Guardian newspaper, which carried a story on Page One about diplomatic editor Mark Arnold-Foster revealing a mission he performed for British intelligence, had withdrawn the story in later editions (IHT, Feb. 5). In fact the story appeared in later editions on another page of the newspaper.

Soviet Airline Suspends Weekly Flight Into N.Y.

By Clyde Haberman

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT) — An impasse over Soviet air privileges in New York that had stranded dozens of Moscow-bound passengers ended yesterday when the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, agreed to suspend scheduled flights into Kennedy International Airport until it could arrange for baggage handling and other basic ground services.

According to the airport's operator, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, the agreement with Aeroflot "was reached with the concurrence and the participation of the State Department."

One immediate effect was to clear the way for more than 50 persons who had spent the night at motels to board an Ilyushin-62 for the Soviet Union. Most of the passengers were visiting or working in the United States and had been waiting for 30 hours to leave.

A longer-range result of the agreement might be to prevent Aeroflot from landing in New York for some time.

Service Refused

Because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, unionized baggage handlers and other airport employees have been refusing to provide service to Aeroflot planes. Because of the position taken by its workers, Pan American World Airways canceled on Jan. 25 the agreement under which it had handled Aeroflot flights at its terminal at Kennedy.

That action forced the Soviet airline to look for another carrier to service its one flight into and out of New York each week. So far, the search appears to have been unsuccessful.

On Sunday, in the midst of the deadlock, an Aeroflot plane from Moscow landed at Kennedy in defiance of a Port Authority request that it land instead at Dulles International Airport, near Washington.

For more than an hour, the 78 passengers remained on board, and it was only after a special request came from the State Department that agreement was reached to unload baggage.

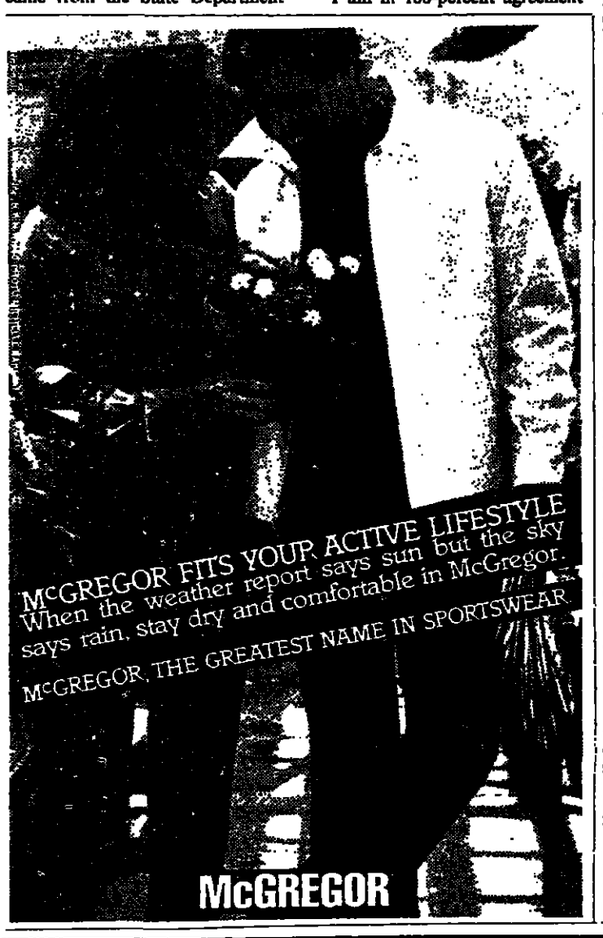
However, no such special request was made on behalf of those persons who had gone to Kennedy expecting to board the same plane for a flight back to Moscow. As a result, they had no way of getting their bags onto the plane. After sitting at the airport for up to 12 hours, 51 of them were taken early yesterday by Aeroflot representatives to motels.

While the passengers waited for word about when they could leave, the jetliner sat at "hard stand 66," a position about 600 yards from the International Arrivals Building at Kennedy. Tass, meanwhile, denounced the grounding as a "gross provocation."

According to the Port Authority's director of aviation, Caesar Pattarini, one of his considerations in asking Aeroflot to divert its flight to Dulles was a fear that the unions might be so unhappy with a Soviet presence at Kennedy that they would disrupt airport operations.

Aeroflot officials had known for more than a week that their planes were not welcome at Kennedy, but they had chosen to ignore the warnings, Mr. Pattarini said.

Under the agreement, Aeroflot will suspend regular flights to Kennedy until it has "made arrangement with another carrier already serving the airport to handle them."



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But Congressional Leaders Urge Action

...trapment Issue Raised in Bribe Case

...HINGTON, Feb. 5 (IHT) — ...gress moved to investigate ... of alleged bribery of some ...members, Attorney General ... in Civiletti told senators to... at the Justice Department ... avoid entrapment in the ...ting" operation that appar...ared eight legislators.

...ator and seven members of ...use of Representatives have ...amed in news reports of an ...ndercover investigation in ...gents posing as wealthy Ar... their representatives offered ...yments in exchange for fa...vors in meetings with members of ...ss were recorded on video...

Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., ...ads a subcommittee of the ...Appropriations Committee, ...r. Civiletti it appears that the ...ents sought out the members ...d. He also noted that one of ...ators emphatically rejected ...al proposal. This apparently ...d to Sen. Larry Pressler, R-...ho has said he rejected a bri...tempt by the "Arabs."

Hollings asked the attorney ...l, who was testifying on other ...s before the subcommitee, ...r members of Congress were ...d to commit crimes that they ...not otherwise commit. Mr. ...ti replied that fairness was a ...oncern in the investigation.

"If I were attorney general, I would have general misgivings," Sen. Hollings commented.

Mr. Civiletti, who heads the Justice Department under which the FBI operates, said he initially approves expenses involved in an undercover investigation, and at that time has a general idea of the investigation's scope and purpose. After that, he said, lower-ranking officials keep tabs on the operation, which is reviewed by FBI officials and legal advisers.

The issue of entrapment is expected to loom large in proceedings seeking indictment of members of Congress and other officials involved in the investigation. The eight legislators named risk grand jury action. No charges have been filed yet, but the government expects to start presenting evidence to grand juries in four cities this week.

Senate and House leaders expressed dismay at the disclosures, which began to appear in the press during the weekend. House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., said he is determined to "let the cards fall where they may."

The House of Representatives has been hurt, he told reporters yesterday. He called the allegations extremely serious, and said that he expected a comprehensive and impartial investigation by both Congress and the Justice Department.

Senate Democratic Leader Robert Byrd, W.Va., said he was discouraged and shocked by the disclosures. The acting Republican leader in the Senate, Ted Stevens, Alaska, said: "Any report like this hurts the stature of Congress. We have an obligation to pursue the information as quickly as we can."

8 Legislators

Reports Sunday said that members involved in the "sting" operation included a Democratic senator from New Jersey, Harrison Williams Jr., and seven representatives, all but one of them Democrats.

The Justice Department said yesterday that it was starting an investigation into how the disclosures about the corruption probe leaked to news media. A spokesman called the reports "regrettable because they may injure the reputation of innocent people."

Members of the House and Senate ethics committees undertook initial steps to launch their own inquiries, but acknowledged that their progress depends on the willingness of the Justice Department to share its evidence with them. The Senate's Select Committee on Ethics was meeting late today to plan its investigation. The House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct met yesterday and is to meet again tomorrow to plan its inquiry.

On the matter of supplying information to congressional probers, a Justice Department spokesman observed last night that the department has cooperated with congressional investigations in the past, but has not provided information in open cases.

In past investigations, he noted, such as in the South Korean influence-buying scandal of the mid-1970s, Justice officials briefed Congress, but Congress had to compile its own evidence.

'We Have None'

A member of the Senate ethics committee remarked that separate investigations may be impossible. "They've got all the information," he said of the FBI and the Justice Department. "We have none."

Other members of Congress were approached during the course of the FBI investigation, but they have said that they rejected the overtures. Three Democratic representatives from New Jersey — James Florio, William Hughes and James Howard — said yesterday that they, too, were contacted by individuals claiming to represent Arab sheikhs interested in investing money in New Jersey.

Reps. Florio and Hughes said they were approached by a man calling himself Joseph Silvestri, who reportedly works in the Atlantic City construction industry. Rep. Florio said Mr. Silvestri "was in my office on Nov. 7 telling me he'd like me to meet his Arab friends who had more money than they knew what to do with. Silvestri said the generosity of his Arab friends was so great that it could easily lead to offers of $25,000 just for making contact with them." Rep. Florio said he declined.

He said Mr. Silvestri called him later that day and asked him to reconsider. "He said he was with his friends at the Four Seasons Hotel in Georgetown and they were having a good time," he recalled. "He was loud, boisterous and, at the time, I thought, obnoxious. I now think he was play-acting, looking for responses and probably wired for the FBI."





United Press International

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE — A computerized "age machine" has been developed that reveals in 20 seconds how a person will look in the future, according to the Family Health magazine in New York. The photo above shows a man at 25 and the photo below how he will look at 50. The machine was invented by Nancy Burson and Tom Schneider. It also reputedly acts in reverse — to rejuvenate photos.

...re Stops Hunt for Bodies
... New Mexico State Prison

...TA FE, N.M., Feb. 5 (AP) — ...still burning in the prison ...sium today blocked the ...for more bodies in the ra... New Mexico State Prison ...at least 35 inmates died, ...he victims of atrocities.

...ecutors, in the meantime, ...ey will seek the stiffest possi... ...nalties for up to 100 inmates ...d responsible for the week... ...t.

...okesman for the state police ...hat portions of the roof had ...ed in the blazing gym and ...t was doubtful authorities ...be able to enter it today. Of... ...expect to find at least three ...bodies in the gym, which re... ...ly was used as a torture ...er during the 36 hours of car... ...aturday and Sunday.

...late yesterday, 979 of the fa... ...1,136 inmates were reported ...and accounted for," but the ...toll remained uncertain. War... ...rry Griffin said 35 bodies had ...found, while Gov. Bruce King ...d the count at 39 and said 15 ...persons were missing. Fifty-five persons were hospitalized.

Meanwhile, the federal government and other states moved to help house the inmates left without shelter following the seige. Federal officials said prisons in Texas and Kansas could be ready to take in the New Mexico inmates today. In the meantime, inmates were staying in tents on the prison recreation field as temperatures dipped below freezing.

Officials said it would be months before they could answer all the questions about the siege, which left some victims mutilated beyond recognition. Gov. King, in calling for an investigation of the takeover, said, "this didn't happen overnight."

Nucleus of Responsibility

The savagery during takeover was extreme, officials reported. "Everybody turned into animals once this whole thing started," said Robert Moseley, a 21-year-old prisoner who said he was bound, gagged, and hooded before being raped until he lost consciousness.

Santa Fe District Attorney Eloy Martinez, who will assist Attorney General Jeff Bingaman in the investigation, said authorities "feel there is a nucleus of anywhere from 75 to 100 primarily responsible for the atrocities."

He said he expects to charge as many as 100 inmates with crimes ranging from murder to vandalism. New Mexico allows the death penalty for a murder committed during a prison escape, but it remained unclear whether the incident could be considered under that statute.

David King, secretary of finance and administration, estimated it will cost $26.6 million to rebuild parts of the prison that can be salvaged, while other officials said the cost to replace the facility could run to between $40 and $50 million.

...S. Senate Votes ...nds to Keep ...illed in Army

...SHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP) — ...Senate last night approved ...million in immediate incen... to help stem the exodus of ...personnel from the military. ...enate earlier sidelined a pro... ...3.4-percent across-the-board ...crease for the armed forces.

...ing 46 to 41, the senators opt... ...a package that had been pro... ...by the Armed Services Com... ...as an alternative to the pay ...se. It included higher housing ...od allowances, more pay for ...and sea duty and a re-enlist... ...onus.

...measure, attached as an ...ment to a routine House-... ...military manpower bill, was ...ed, 87 to 1. The dissenting ...as cast by Sen. Henry Bill... R-Okla., ranking minority ...r of the Budget Committee ...consistent opponent of sup... ...itary spending.

...amendment, estimated to ...2 billion over the next five ...including $486 million this ...year, now goes back to the ...which could approve the ad... ...or send the bill to a joint ...Senate conference.

...ough the military draft was ...irect issue in the debate, Sen. ...n Armstrong, R-Colo., called ...-increase proposal, which he ...asored with Sen. Spark Mat..., D-Hawaii, "absolutely vital ...ervation of the all-volunteer

...reign Leftists ...cluded From ...bon Meeting

...ON, Feb. 5 (UPI) — The ...uese government has moved ...a planned international con... ...of revolutionaries, clandes... ...opposition movements and ...as scheduled to start here ...A Cabinet statement last ...arred foreigners from attend...

...weekend meeting was to ...delegations from four con..., including the Palestine Lib... Organization, the Basque ...ist movement ETA, the un... ...and Chilean Movement of ...volutionary Left (MIR) and ...ia groups from Ethiopia, West Africa, South Africa ...rocco.

...center-right government said ...me of these groups "conduct ...struggle and employ violence ... institutions and legitimate ...ments of democratic coun... ...at are friends of Portugal." It ...ned that Portuguese citizens ...tend political gatherings of ...hoice, but said that foreign ...patron would not be author...

...okesman for the leftist Por... ...organizing committee as... ...today that the three-day ...g will go ahead as planned.

British Paper Sues CIA for Data On Newsman Slain in Egypt in '77

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (UPI) — The Sunday Times of London is suing the CIA for any information the CIA may have about the 1977 slaying in Egypt of David Holden, the newspaper's chief foreign correspondent.

The complaint, filed yesterday in U.S. District Court in Manhattan, said that despite the exceptional urgency of the investigation into the unsolved murder, the CIA has refused to expedite a Sunday Times' request for information made in August, 1978.

The newspaper said it believes the CIA "may hold information pertinent to the investigation." In the lawsuit it asked for the immediate release of all CIA records relating to Holden, his slaying in Cairo and to two persons who knew him.

The two men — who were said to have become involved with Holden when he was a graduate student at Northwestern University in Illinois from 1950 to 1953 — were identified as Surindar Suri of India and the late Dr. Leo Silberman, a British subject. Holden, 53, was slain under "unusual circumstances" in Cairo on Dec. 7, 1977.

The complaint said the CIA's response to the initial request for information — made under the Freedom of Information Act — was that it would take at least six months to respond because of a backlog of 2,800 unprocessed requests.

Russia, Israel Pledge Documentation

U.S. to Get Aid on Prosecuting Ex-Nazis

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Feb. 5 (WP) — The Justice Department has obtained commitments from officials in the Soviet Union and Israel to make available documentation and witnesses that can be used in deportation proceedings against suspected Nazi war criminals who have obtained American citizenship.

Walter Rockler, director of the Office of Special Investigations, said last night that the Justice Department had begun a race against time to close the files on about 250 potential war-crimes cases before the majority of the suspects and witnesses are either dead or too old to testify.

The aim of the seven-month-old project is to deport Nazi war criminals who have fraudulently obtained U.S. citizenship by concealing their past when they immigrated. Most of those targeted for expulsion were former guards in prison camps in Germany and Eastern Europe, or SS troops who participated in mass executions in Russia.

A Major Effort

While the trail is getting cold on many of the suspects, Mr. Rockler said, the U.S. government has launched a major effort to deny war criminals a sanctuary in America.

Mr. Rockler, who was a war-crimes prosecutor during the Nuremberg Trials from 1947 to 1949, spoke in an interview here on his visit to Israel to solicit cooperation from the Israeli government. In two months, he will leave his temporary appointment and return to his private law practice. Mr. Rockler is expected to be succeeded by Allan Ryan, his deputy, who accompanied him on his visit here and to Moscow last week.

Mr. Rockler and Mr. Ryan said that a major breakthrough during their Moscow trip was a pledge by high-level Soviet state attorneys to permit any war-crimes witnesses "able and willing to travel" to go to the United States to testify in any trial that might be forthcoming.

Soviet Officials

The Soviet officials also promised to allow Justice Department lawyers to take depositions. Mr. Ryan said that a U.S. magistrate and defense counsel could participate and that the examination and cross-examination would be videotaped for showing at a trial.

The Special Investigations Office has also made arrangements with Israeli authorities to interview Jewish survivors of the Holocaust who came to Israel after the war and to send some of them to the United States as prosecution witnesses.

With a staff of 50 and a budget of $2.3 million, the special investigations office took over from a smaller unit in the Immigration and Naturalization Service that had opened some cases against suspected war criminals but had yet to take action to deport any of them.

Typical of the case problems facing the Justice Department, Mr. Rockler said, are those of Andrija Artukovic, former interior minister of the Nazi puppet state of Croatia, who allegedly sent thousands of Jews, Serbs and gypsies to death camps, and the Most Rev. Valerian Trifa, who is charged with being a leader of the Rumanian Iron Guard, which participated in mass killings.

Mr. Artukovic, a retired bookkeeper living in Surfside, Calif., was ordered deported 30 years ago but he was granted a stay in 1959 and has avoided deportation ever since, despite a 1978 amendment to the Immigration Act that excludes Nazi war criminals from such stays. Mr. Trifa, a bishop in the Rumanian Orthodox Church near Detroit, is reportedly defended by a team of lawyers headed by a former U.S. attorney in Michigan and is said to have accumulated a defense fund of $500,000.

Mr. Rockler's office inherited 12 pending deportation cases and in the last two months he has filed four more. He said that in the next year the Justice Department plans to dispose of all the inherited cases, and that it will begin work on 225-to-250 files that have accumulated over the years.

The task is made more difficult, Mr. Rockler said, because the suspects range in age from 60-to-80 years and because appeals can stretch an average case out five years or more. Israel has long pressed the United States to adopt a more assertive program against former Nazis who are naturalized Americans. Officials here welcomed the effort being made by Mr. Rockler's office, although they have complained privately that it should have been begun long ago.

Dutch Court Decides Menten Can Be Tried

THE HAGUE, Feb. 5 (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled today that the trial of war crimes suspect Pieter Menten must go ahead. The trial will be in Rotterdam but a date has not yet been set.

A Rotterdam court suspended Menten's trial indefinitely in September, citing a medical report that called the 80-year-old millionaire art collector "a mental and physical wreck." Menten is accused of taking part in the 1941 executions of 20 to 30 Polish Jews at the village of Podhoroce, now part of the Soviet Ukraine, while attached to a Nazi SS unit.

Kung Cancels Lectures After Loss of Support

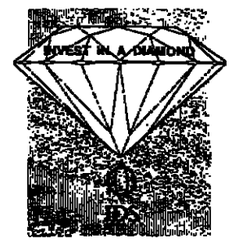
TUEBINGEN, West Germany, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Hans Kung, the controversial Catholic theologian who has continued teaching seminarians despite a Vatican ban ordered last December, today canceled his lectures "in deep disappointment" after his faculty colleagues withdrew their support for his case.

Prof. Kung made the annoucement after seven of his nine fellow professors of theology published a statement saying the controversy over his liberal teachings had "hurt the theological faculty."

Prof. Kung, who has vowed to fight the ban in court, initially had planned to complete his lectures for this term at Tuebingen University, a spokeswoman said.

His colleagues' six-page statement referred to the 1933 concordat that holds that theology lectures must have church approval. They said the Kung schism had created "a crisis in the German church."

The Vatican in its ruling labeled Prof. Kung a deviant for his views expressing doubt concerning the virgin birth of Jesus Christ.



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Vietnam, Soviet Union Cited

U.S. Report on Civil Rights Says Repression Continues

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI) — In a sweeping survey of the human rights situation around the world, the administration today reported that there has been increased awareness of the issue in Africa and Latin America, but that widespread and violent repression still exists in countries such as Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

The report was issued as the United Nations Human Rights Commission opened a six-week meeting in Geneva. In a parallel declaration, the Carter administration said that what improvement there has been is largely due — directly and indirectly — to the foreign policy of the United States.

At the Geneva meeting, Western nations demanded today that the UN Human Rights Commission send a cable to Moscow asking for full details of the measures taken against dissident scientists Andrei Sakharov.

Soviet envoy Valerian Zorin rejected the demand on the grounds that the Sakharov issue is none of the commission's business.

Persuasive Effect

In Washington, Assistant Secretary of State Patricia Derian said that raising the issue of human rights with other governments has had some persuasive effect.

She rejected criticism from some countries, and some U.S. officials, that the human rights reports are a case of meddling in other countries' cultures and affairs.

"It seems to me unbearably arrogant to think that only Westerners have a craving for freedom and enough to eat, the right to move around freely, or that only Westerners abhore torture," Miss Derian said.

The 854-page annual report to Congress for the first time includes countries that do not receive U.S. financial aid or buy U.S. arms.

The report, which deals with the Soviet Union for the first time, said, "Torture and physical abuse of prisoners as a means of obtaining confession appears to have become less prevalent in the 1970s."

Nevertheless, the annual report charges that the Soviet Union may have as many as 10,000 political prisoners (out of a total prison population that may run as high as 5 million) and that these prisoners receive significantly worse treatment than others, and are sometimes tortured or treated with painful drugs in psychiatric hospitals.

Miss Derian said that there has been increased awareness and action in pursuing human rights by regional organizations such as the Organization for American States, and the Organization of African Unity. The lack of such a regional interest in Asia, she said, is a disappointment.

Support for Kopelev

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Mr. Sakharov yesterday sent a message of support to dissident writer Lev Kopelev, one of the latest targets of Soviet authorities.

Mr. Sakharov's message, written at his exile home in Gorki, was read to Western reporters by his wife, Yelena Bonner.

Mr. Kopelev, 67, was accused Sunday of spreading anti-Soviet propaganda and teaming up with "the most rabid enemies of socialism."

"Today the establishment, like many a time in the past is being vindictive toward him. It is taking revenge on him for writing the truth about war and labor camp atrocities," Mr. Sakharov wrote.

Violence in Israel

TEL AVIV, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Israeli police increasingly resort to violence in the investigation of criminal cases although the phenomenon still is relatively rare, a committee investigating police brutality has found.

The committee's report was released yesterday to coincide with the U.S. report which said that, although Israel maintains high standards of justice and human rights in Israel, such rights are suspended on security grounds in the occupied territories.

More than 2,500 complaints of police violence were submitted last year of which 740 were found justified, 135 of them related to violence during questioning, compared with 40 the previous year, the report said.



MAKE WAY FOR ROYALTY — Burlamacco, the king of the Carnival, looks down over a joyous crowd in Viareggio, Italy as he leads the parade of floats during this year's festivities.

Less Fat, Sugar, Salt and Alcohol Recommended

U.S. Issues Guidelines for Healthy Diet

By Jane E. Brody

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT) — The U.S. government yesterday issued a series of dietary guidelines that, while not revolutionary in concept, represent a first step toward establishing a national nutrition policy that could ultimately reshape the way Americans eat.

Until recently, the federal agencies responsible for the health and safety of the food supply have stood clear of the controversy over the basic structure of the American diet, which many researchers say promotes heart disease, diabetes, tooth decay, high blood pressure and certain common cancers.

The guidelines, which were issued jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, recommend that Americans avoid too much fat, cholesterol, sugar, salt and alcohol. They also recommend eating a variety of foods, maintaining proper body weight and eating foods that contain adequate amounts of starch and fiber.

The recommendations are expected to play a major role in federal food programs, policies and regulations. Carol Foreman, assistant secretary of Agriculture for food and consumer services, said they are already being implemented in school lunch programs, where an attempt is being made to reduce the amounts of fat and salt in foods.

Dr. Mark Hegsted, director of the Department of Agriculture's Human Nutrition Center, said the new guidelines would be incorporated into a series of menus, or food plans, that his office will issue within a few months.

Noting that about 40 different nutrients are needed for good health and that no single food can provide them all, the booklet urges the selection of a variety of foods each day, including fruits; vegetables; whole grain and enriched breads, cereals and grain products; milk, cheese and yogurt; meats, poultry, fish and eggs, and legumes (dried peas and beans). The very order of the above list represents a shift in thinking from old USDA eating guides, which placed meat and dairy products first.

The guidelines are enumerated in a booklet, "Nutrition and Your Health."

The dietary goals provoked loud opposition from major sectors of the food industry, particularly the producers of meat, eggs and dairy products, as well as from the American Medical Association and some scientists who believed the recommendations to be premature and not founded firmly enough in medical fact.

However, in issuing the new guidelines, Dr. Julius Richmond, surgeon general of the United States, said that, while Americans should not think that improving nutrition by itself will eliminate disease, the guidelines are designed to help the public make "the most healthful life choices."

Global Study Sees Increasing Decline

Many Resources Pass Peak Production

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT) — Recent studies by resource and population scientists reveal that many resources that enable the human race to feed, shelter, transport and clothe itself have already passed their peak production years.

The researchers' findings indicate that the decreasing rate of per capita production of major resources is causing problems for a world population of 4.3 billion, which is expected to double within decades and, according to UN projections, will reach 12 billion in the next century.

The studies also show that biological resources, although renewable, are steadily declining and pose the same problems as the nonrenewable mineral resources.

The majority of essential nonrenewable mineral resources, such as petroleum and natural gas, and nonfuel minerals such as tungsten, nickel, zinc, lead, silver, tin and platinum have either peaked or are approaching a point close to the highest annual per capita production level it is possible to achieve with current technology.

But a study by Lester Brown, director of Worldwatch Institute, the Washington-based research organization, indicates that per capita world production of the earth's principal biological, or renewable, resources — cattle, fish, grain and wood — has already peaked and is steadily declining.

The significance of this trend, Mr. Brown points out, is that the forests, fishery waters, grasslands and croplands that support these commodities are either being diminished or damaged.

Disparity Increasing

The result is that there is a smaller amount of each resource available for each person on earth. And as the population increases, the disparity becomes greater.

Using data from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Mr. Brown surveyed the per capita production of the six principal biologically originated commodities: wood, fish, beef, mutton, wool and cereals.

He found that wood production peaked in 1967, when it totaled 2.2 cubic feet per person, and slowly but steadily declined to its present level of 2 cubic feet. Fish from the world's fisheries reached a peak of 43 pounds per person in 1970 and now totals 36 pounds. Beef peaked in 1976 with 26 pounds per person and declined to its present level of 24 pounds.

The mutton output has declined from a high of 4.2 pounds per person in 1972 to the present level of 4 pounds. Wool production reached its peak 20 years ago when production averaged 2 pounds per person. Present data shows total annual per capita production of 1.4 pounds. And the production of cereals from the world's croplands began leveling off in 1971, when 739 pounds per person were obtained, peaked in 1976, when 754 pounds were grown, and declined since then to a total of 701 pounds last year.

Mr. Brown cited declining cereal production as one of the most important resource problems that the world faces. "In terms of human well-being and survival," he noted in "Resource Trends and Population Policy," a recently published Worldwatch paper, "the grain crops that occupy some 70 percent of the world's croplands are the single most important product of all the biological systems." And the leveling off and decline of supplies of wheat, rice, corn and other cereals that supply well over half of man's food energy can only be a threat to humanity's well-being and survival, he added.

"There are four main reasons for this," he said. "One is that population growth has caused the conversion of croplands to nonfarm uses such as residential and industrial development. Another is that soil erosion is causing the loss of topsoil on almost a fifth of our farmland. And the combination of rising energy costs and the diminishing returns on the use of chemical fertilizers also contributes to the leveling off of grain and cereal production."

Move Alarms Lebanon, PLO

Syria to Withdraw Beirut Peace Force

By John Kifner

DAMASCUS, Feb. 5 (NYT) — Syria announced yesterday that it was pulling its peacekeeping troops out of Beirut, raising the prospect of a renewal of Lebanon's civil war.

The sudden announcement brought the Lebanese premier, Salim al-Hoss, to Damascus to attempt to persuade Syrian President Hafez al-Assad to change his mind. The Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, also disturbed by the plan, met here last night with the Syrian foreign minister and deputy premier, Abdel Halim Khaddam.

After meeting with the president last night, Mr. Hoss said that the withdrawals, originally scheduled to be completed within 36 hours, were to be delayed a few days to allow preparations by the Lebanese authorities.

No official explanation was offered for the Syrian move, with its implied threat to the precarious stability of the region. But late yesterday, a high Syrian official privately described the plan as a manuever by Mr. Assad that would make the Palestinians, the Americans, the Saudis and the other Arab nations come begging to Syria.

Formally known as the Arab deterrent force, the Syrian troops set up roadblocks and street patrols to keep a half dozen heavily armed Christian rightist and Moslem leftist militias separated. Beirut itself is divided into a Christian East and a Moslem West by the "green line," a swath of destroyed buildings in the once wealthy, bustling center of the city that was turned into a no man's land in the 1975-1976 fighting.

Withdrawal of the Syrian troops, who have enforced a calm broken by sporadic gun battles, bombs and artillery barrages for the last three and a half years, would allow the rivals to meet head on, possibly drawing other Middle East nations into a renewed war.

Emergency Meeting

In Beirut, there was no sign of Syrian troop movements during the day. The joint command of the Christian militias held an emergency meeting. The leftist militias made plans to take over the roadblocks in West Beirut. One eager group of leftists got into a brief gunfight at a roadblock near the green line. The PLO vowed that this time it would not be drawn into the Lebanese maelstrom.

Indeed, although Syria has portrayed itself as the prime defender and ally of the Palestinian cause among the Arab nations, it appeared that the PLO was among those with the most to lose by a renewed Lebanese war. Fighting would threaten their bases and camps and could open them to direct attack by the Christian militias, who object to their presence in Lebanon, or by Israel.

Syrian officials revealed their withdrawal plan to the PLO at a secret meeting here on Saturday night, sources said. The Palestinians were shaken and upset by the plan, according to the sources.

There was concern among other Arab nations as well. Saudi Arabia's Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier, arrived in the afternoon on an unexpected visit and was immediately received by Mr. Assad. Thus the plan already appeared to have focused attention on Syria, which had in recent days appeared isolated among Arab nations after the Saudi-led Islamic conference's condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The meeting was going on while Mr. Assad received the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, here.

On the surface, the pullout appeared mysterious. Although there has been a wave of terrorist assassinations directed at Mr. Assad's government, the situation, observers feel, is hardly serious enough to require pulling the army units home. Some Western diplomats, constructing the worst possible case, were speculating that Mr. Assad could — after the general Moslem condemnation of the Soviet action in Afghanistan — be deliberately courting a renewed Lebanese war and even an attack on the Palestinian forces.

The aim of such a conflict, according to this theory, would be to focus attention back on the Middle East, bring the Arab world together again and place Syria in a position of leadership.

Shooting Erupts on Green Line

BEIRUT, Feb. 5 (NYT) — Shooting broke out today on the green line. A nun was wounded in the crossfire between Moslem and Christian militiamen. Lebanese police closed the bridge constituting the main link between East and West Beirut to all traffic.

President Elias Sarkis and Syrian Premier Hoss worked on plans to deploy the Lebanese Army and police forces in positions to be abandoned by the Syrians. Mr. Hoss has also been meeting with leaders of the Lebanese Moslem and leftist militias to get their agreement to deploying the army in place of the Syrians in West Beirut.

There is doubt that the army will be able to deal with the situation since the militias are more powerful and better equipped. On the Christian side, four main militias are in control with a total of about 25,000 men. In Moslem areas, the Lebanese militias number between 5,000 and 7,000, but their ranks are boosted by about 10,000 Palestinian guerrillas. The Palestinians raise their numbers to 20,000.

Expanded Competition Endorsed

U.S. Plans to Relax Code Of Fairness for Radio, TV

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT) — The Carter administration is ready to press for fewer government limits on broadcasters' rights of expression, while at the same time endorsing greater competition through the creation of more radio and television stations, according to U.S. officials.

In a key policy decision, the administration says that it will work to relax some of the provisions of the fairness doctrine — which requires broadcasters to air all contrasting views on controversial issues of public importance — so that broadcasters may have more flexibility in presenting the news.

A major part of the administration's policies arise from President Carter's promises last year to the broadcasting industry that he would cut paperwork and government rules that impede business but seem to serve modest purposes, said Steven Simmons, communications specialist on the White House domestic policy staff.

In recent interviews with Mr. Simmons and Henry Geller, chief of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, a threefold program emerged that will be pursued through changes in federal regulations, new laws and adjustments in international agreements.

Among the objectives, the officials said, would be to allow broadcasters to select material more freely, without the day-to-day restraints of the fairness doctrine, so that they may cover news and events much as newspapers do.

The federal law, enforced by the Federal Communications Commission, has for years required radio and television broadcasters to cover issues of major community significance and the various sides of controversial issues. Such requirements were placed on the broadcast medium on the theory that it is a public airwaves and thus has a public obligation that the government may define.

"We believe that broadcast news shows should not be required to focus on news issue by issue as Big Brother looking over their shoulders," Mr. Simmons said. Instead, he said, a station's three-year record between license renewals should be looked at as a whole, and unless there have been flagrant abuses, the license should be renewed.

Sure to Be Contested

Mr. Simmons said that the administration had asked the FCC to change its rules to allow this less restrictive application of the fairness doctrine, a move sure to be contested by organizations that raise public-interest issues in broadcasting.

The administration also will seek to expand First Amendment rights of broadcasters, the officials said, as well as to increase the number of stations, expand new kinds of technology and enlarge minority ownership of stations.

In a sense, the administration will attempt a trade-off with the industry.

While the broadcasting industry might object to administration policies to increase the number of stations, promote the growth of cable and encourage such new competitive technologies as direct satellite-to-home broadcasting, the administration seems likely to win support from the industry with proposals to soften the fairness doctrine, eliminate regulations over radio broadcasting and provide for longer licensing terms with a minimum of federally mandated paperwork and record-keeping.

The administration could expect to win many valuable points in curbing the fairness doctrine, which is opposed by the broadcasting industry. The industry feels that the doctrine's requirements, which do not cover newspapers and magazines, make broadcasting by comparison a second-class citizen.

"If a broadcaster does a good job and has no record of abuses, he should have no fear of losing his station license," said Mr. Geller.

Boston Man Gets No Mileage From High Gas Prices

BOSTON, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Glenn Heller, the service station owner who charged the highest gasoline prices in the United States last summer, has been sentenced to 30 days in prison and fined more than $9,000 for price gouging.

The sentence, handed down Monday by U.S. District Court Judge Rya Zobel, is believed to be the first in the United States against a gas station owner. The judge stayed the sentence so Heller's attorney could appeal to the 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Heller charged up to $1.56 a gallon for gasoline at his all-night Beacon Hill Gulf station — 70 cents above the ceiling imposed by U.S. regulations and twice the national average — before U.S. courts ordered him to cut prices.

He was found guilty Jan. 10 of 27 counts of price gouging and could have been sentenced to up to 27 years in prison and fined as much as $270,000.

Ray Garrett Dies; Was Head of SEC

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Ray Garrett Jr., 59, a former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, died Sunday. A Chicago attorney and law professor, Mr. Garrett was appointed chairman of the SEC by President Richard Nixon in August, 1973, and served until October, 1975.

He taught law at New York University from 1950 to 1952.

Stojan Aralica

BELGRADE, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Stojan Aralica, 97, one of Yugoslavia's foremost painters, died last night in Belgrade, Tanjug reported today. Mr. Aralica has more than 1,500 paintings in museums and private collections in Yugoslavia and abroad.

Defoliant Foe Dies of Cancer

HERKIMER, N.Y., Feb. 5 (UPI) — Edmund Juteau, 30, a Vietnam War veteran who led a campaign to link the herbicide Agent Orange with cancer, has died at a hospital in New Hartford, N.Y., where he was being treated for cancer.

Mr. Juteau was an Air Force staff sergeant in Vietnam in the early 1970s and said he had been sprayed with Agent Orange. Last year, he won an appeal from the Veterans Administration and his cancer was linked to his duty in Vietnam.

He was an organizer of Agent Orange Victims International and a party in a $44-billion class-action suit against the U.S. government and five manufacturers of Agent Orange, which was used as a defoliant in Vietnam. The money would be used to set up a trust fund for the families and victims of Agent Orange. The suit is pending.

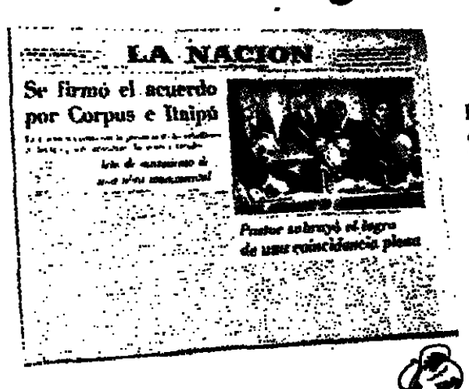
Banned Canton Daily To Roll Press Again

PEKING, Feb. 5 (Reuters) — Canton's evening newspaper, the Yangcheng Evening News, which was closed down 13 years ago during the Cultural Revolution after it was denounced as a hotbed of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, will resume publication Feb. 15, an advertisement in the Peking Daily said today.

The newspaper's reappearance will coincide with the republication of the Peking Evening News, suppressed at the same time after printing veiled attacks on Chairman Mao Tse-tung in the early 1960's.

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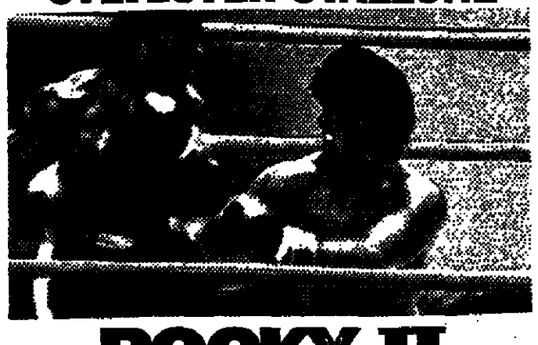
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Games

Basques Carry the Cesta in Guernica's Passion for Jai Alai

By Louis B. Fleming

JERNICA, Spain (LAT) — Patxi Churruca stood under the bright lights of the court, his helmet in one his cesta — playing basket — still fastened to the arm, and applause filled the arena.

ime cried," he said later, and maybe he was one of Jai alai is a passion here in the Basque region. It has the Basques' sport for eight centuries and they have it to five continents and dominate world play.

urruca had just played his last match in the Guernica n, a farewell at the age of 43 to the most demanding n the world. But he is not quitting the game.

n starting another season in Bridgeport right away." d. It will be his fifth at the Connecticut fronton.

in the case of all great Basque players, his greatest nge comes at home, but his career would be incom- if it did not include, as his has, the frontons of Miami, o City, Manila, even a performance in Havana that controversy with Fidel Castro. Jai alai is played now re than 50 cities, 15 in the United States.

here are in the world today perhaps 1,000 or 1,100 ssional jai alai players," according to the president of ronton here, Francisco Jose de Aldamizgogeascoa y a. (Basques also are noted for their long names.)

"Of these, 85 percent to 87 percent are Spanish Basques," he added.

Virtually every Basque boy wants to get into the game. "It's like the ballet in Russia," one official commented. "Many try. It's hard work. A few succeed."

The jai alai "universities" are the most popular schools in these provinces. There are four schools in Spanish Basque country and four more across the frontier in the French Basque territory.

Sometimes it runs in the family. Juaquin Arratibel, who played professional jai alai for 26 years, is the director of the school here. His son, now 21, is a graduate now a professional. Four of his brothers are professionals.

Classes start at a half-hour a day three times a week, following regular academic schooling, and increase to an hour or more a day for advanced teen-age players.

"When did you start?" Churruca was asked.

"Start?", He responded with surprise. "We don't really ever start. We are always playing."

Church walls, apartment courtyards, any surface serves Basque boys for a game of pelota — handball for beginners — as well as four other variations with bats, rackets and, the ultimate, the cesta punta of international competition.

Remarkable skill is required to catch the rock-hard ball in the cesta as it ricochets off the hard walls of the 517-foot-long court, but the basket, like an extension of the arm, gives the player extraordinary leverage to hurl the ball in return to the backboard with rocket speed and a trajectory designed to keep it from the opponents. With two men on a team, court placement becomes the critical factor.

This town of Guernica has been the spiritual capital of the Basques since April 26, 1937, during the Spanish Civil War, when Nazi German planes pulverized the town in three hours of bombardment that killed at least 2,000 Basques.

Nothing was left. The buildings that have risen from the ruins are functional but unexciting, except one, the Fronton Guernica. Opened with appropriate civic festivities six years ago, it is an elegant structure with three levels of comfortable seats separated from the murderous balls of the game by a floor-to-ceiling screen.

The betting runs to the final point as a dozen red-jacketed agents, operating from in front of the main grandstand, keep up a constant chant to encourage new wagers. They stuff receipts for the bets in slashed tennis balls and throw them to the bettors. Accounts are settled after the game.

Gambling is the lifeblood of the sport, its primary support, and the spread of jai alai has been slowed more by restrictive gaming laws than any other reason.

"It is a real problem in the United States," Aldamizgogeascoa said, noting that the sport is played in only four states. But one of those is tops — "There is no question that the fronton No. 1 in the world is Miami," he said.

Movies

'Jupiter': A Breezy de Broca Comedy

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 5 (IHT) — Philippe de Broca's name is usually a guarantee that the customary cliches will be avoided. A fellow of fertile comic invention, he has been responsable for "L'Homme de Rio," "Le Roi de coeur," and other breezy joy-rides.

His latest, "On a volé la cuisse de Jupiter (at the Normandie, the Parmount Opera and the Rex), aided by Michel Audiard's dialogue, bears his welcome imprint, though his expected originality is only written in water on the scenario.

What he has done is to take the routine French farce and let it run its course against the backdrop of sun-drenched Greece. A determined amateur French archaeologist has dug up the thigh of an Aphrodite statue. It is snatched from his grasp due to his idiot wife's intrigues with a handsome bandit, and a French professor and his wife on their honeymoon assist in its recovery.

That is all, and it not quite enough, but this half-portion comedy is so dexterous managed and so ingratiatingly acted by Francis Perrin as the clownish treasure-hunter and by Philippe Noiret and Annie Girardot as the honeymooners that the hour and a half pass very pleasantly. Into the hot pursuits have been inserted the necessary daredeviltry: helicopter escapes from mountaintop monasteries and dodging of bullets and switchblades. These insertions are commonplace, but de Broca has accorded them the required suspense. In all, a lively piece of inconsequential fooling.

* * *

"Il Regno di Napoli" (at the Saint-Andre-des-Arts and the Pagode) is a melodrama of the Neapolitan slums written and directed by the German Werner Schroeter. Pictorially it is distinguished by some haunting images — such as of the regal glass hearse with its black horses tossing their funeral plumes — and visually it casts an atmospheric spell. Yet its heavy sermonizing in exposition invalidates its purpose. It is about Naples, it was shot in Naples and its players are Italian, but it never seems to be of Naples in spirit.

Schroeter's cameras have caught stabbing glances of the city and its native faces, but his approach is alien to them. Tracing the fortunes of a tenement family from the liberation of the city in 1944 to the 1970s, he has sought to outline the background of historical events. This commentary is awkwardly superimposed on his narrative which, an account of unmitigated woe and miseries, lacks genuine tragic power and so becomes doubly depressing. His attempt to draw political and sociological evidence from the downfall of his characters transforms them from Neapolitans into robots.

* * *

The awarding of Cesars — the French Oscars — was celebrated with a display of stars and glamour at the Salle Pleyel on Saturday evening.

The roll call of those participating in the ceremonies suggests the event's variety: Jean Marais and Kirk Douglas as masters of ceremonies; Ginger Rogers, Madeleine Renaud, Michel Serrault, Yves Montand, Jerry Lewis, Regine, Mireille Mathieu, Jacques Martin, Simone Simon, Jean-Pierre Aumont and, most amusing of all, Thierry Le Luron with his cheeky impersonations of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Communist Party leader Georges Marchais. Louis de Funes and the veteran producer Pierre Braunberger received special Cesars for their work.

"Tess" was voted the best French film of the year and Roman Polanski, who made it, the best director. A Cesar for the best actor went to Claude Brasseur (in "La Guerre des polices") and that for best actress went to Miou-Miou (for "La Derobade"), though dissatisfaction was voiced over her failure to claim the prize in person.

Jean Bouise (in "Coup de tete") and Nicole Garcia (in "Le Cavaleur") were honored as the best supporting players, and Woody Allen's "Manhattan" was declared the best foreign film.

It is futile to dispute opinions, but several verdicts are open to question. Alexandre Trauner's gorgeous decor and Reginald Beck's montage were not the only brilliant features of Joseph Losey's "Don Giovanni." Didn't "I . . . comme Icare" have a sounder screenplay that Bertrand Blier's ambiguous "Buffet Froid"? Francis Ford Coppola's "Apocalypse Now," with its cinematic scope is likely to inspire more film makers than "Manhattan."

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Opera

Berlin 'Macbeth' Is a Sensational Success Despite Some Boos

By Paul Moor

LIN, Feb. 5 (IHT) — The ening-night audience's reac- the new production of Ver- "Macbeth" caused the e Oper Berlin's welkin to the boos directed like dum- allets at the stage director. onconi, seemed to aspire to ume records, so did the full- d ovations which showered pon the conductor, the lead- igers, and Walter Hagen- magnificent chorus.

genuinely sensational suc- robably the greatest since d Palm took over the leader- this house, comes at an iron- ent. A few weeks ago the Senate made it known that it ot renew Palm's contract af- ter the 1980-81 season. Enhancing the irony, Palm can legitimately lay claim to "discovering" the two artists who deserve the most credit for making this evening so memorable.

Giuseppe Sinopoli conducted, and in future one may look back on this event as the real beginning of a major new conductor's international career. Born in Venice in 1946, Sinopoli got his musical training there (plus subsequent conducting training in Vienna) while simultaneously getting a medical degree, with emphasis on surgery and psychiatry, in Padua. Already recognized as a composer in avant-garde circles, he had conducted only two operatic productions in his home town before Palm engaged him for this "Macbeth."

This production's Lady Macbeth, Olivia Stapp, won the evening's first ovation for her opening aria. As the evening progressed, the audience outdid itself in unbridled enthusiasm, and the young New Yorker looked more and more as if she might well melt away in sheer gratitude. Palm had heard her in distant San Diego and immediately signed her up for Berlin.

Sinopoli breathed fire into this score, and the house orchestra exerted itself for him as it does for few conductors. Stapp has an electric stage presence and histrionic gift to accompany an exciting voice, and when she throws back her head, opens her mouth wide, and lets fly at a musical climax, it can send shivers through the listener. With this Berlin debut she has crossed the threshold to what ought to become a major career.

Renato Bruson as Macbeth and Veriano Luchetti as Macduff also received their deserved ovations. Victor von Halem, who surely stands closer to seven than to six feet tall, with a bass-baritone voice to match, made a vocally and physically imposing Banquo.

The less said about Luca Ronconi's stripped-down, statuary production, the better. Luciano Damiani has contributed sets and costumes in anthracite and scarlet, with heavy reliance on the stage turntable and a huge, upright slab that periodically gets shoved back and forth.

The coming arrival of Siegfried Palm's successor as head of this house, the brilliant operatic stage director Goetz Friedrich, will create a piquant situation. Walter Felsenstein, the Austrian who in 1947 founded the Komische Oper in East Berlin and there created the new style of production which he called "realistic music-theater," had two main proteges. One, Joachim Herz, left Leipzig to succeed Felsenstein in East Berlin after his death. The other, Friedrich, will now move from Hamburg to West Berlin to succeed Siegfried Palm — who, incidentally, will return full-time to his career as one of the world's best and busiest cellists.

The Occult

Many Thais Mind Their 'Pi' Spirits

By John Burgess

NGKOK (WP) — When our ndlady told me that Wednes- s "not a good day" for a gar- o come to the house, I did . why. It was clear that some- ho knew had designated sday as unlucky. We settled ursday and moved on to other ts.

Thailand you grow accus- to mundane decisions taken n eye on the supernatural, t just among the poor and ated. Our landlady, for in- rides in a chauffeured car, excellent English and at- a school for girls in the States.

the occult is not forgotten. when arranging furniture. ve moved in, I suggested one eds might look better if its ointed toward the street, appens to lie to the west. ested that it would mean in line with the setting sun, spicious position given the ion of west with death and er world.

Thais call themselves Bud- ut few ever meet the relig- allenge to abandon all pos- . suppress all worldly de- d thereby break the cycle of ation. Instead, Buddhism iced normally means heed- less disruptive teachings — ng from violence, being kind s — in an attempt to gain the next life.

change this life Thais turn a multitude of spirits that round the temporal world. s like not sleeping in line west prevent bad pi from g you. Other practices are to flatter the more benevo- its and obtain blatantly ma- essings.

Variety of Spirits

pronounced pea, may be the f a deceased relative or r the wandering spirit of still alive. Or it may be a at has never had corporeal d lives in a tree, a rice field- r. Like Greek gods, pi are es mischievous, always in- in human affairs.

ngkok publishing firm re- ot a taste of how seriously take these spirits. Working on a book on Thailand's economic development, editors came up with a novel idea for a cover: an aerial photograph of a paddy field with part of the rice cut away to form an outline of Thailand.

Unripe rice would look best, they thought, because of its bright green hue. But farmers they queried outside of Bangkok refused to cut green rice, for any compensation: doing so would upset the spirits. The editors had to settle for ripe rice, brown and far less photogenic.

Equally important is pleasing your house spirit. During construction, people select a particular beam as the "lucky beam," where the spirit will take up abode. As soon as the house is occupied the beam receives offerings and is thereafter remembered as the pi beam by every member of the family.

Or, a pi might give warning of some unfortunate event ahead. If you hear a lizard's high-pitched chatter as you leave your house, better to turn back and wait awhile.

Malevolence

Some pi are plain malevolent. Pi nguek lives in rivers and sucks on any corpses that float by, turning them black. Worst of all is kraseu. It invades and sickens the bodies of women, then flies out as they sleep at night to search for other victims.

Thai concepts of demonic possession are remarkably close to the West's. There are people who have special powers of exorcism, who chant over the pi's victim and sometimes strike the person with sticks to drive out the intruder.

City people often laugh at rural ideas of pi, but few manage to totally turn their back on them. Most houses and office buildings in Bangkok maintain spirit houses — gilded and draped with flowers, they are much fancier than the up-country versions.

Southeast Asia's people have revered the pi since prehistoric times. When Hinduism, and later Buddhism, arrived from the Indian subcontinent, people flocked to their rich mythology and pantheon of deities.

To this day, Thais have an Indian reverence for the elephant, describing it as "sublime" and "heavenly." Elephants can understand people, Thais say. When an albino elephant is spotted in the jungle it is captured with great exultation and turned over to the monarch as a symbol of the nation's prosperity.

At the same time, however, people have held on to the pi, whose power is lesser and localized, but who therefore is more attentive to personal appeals for aid.

In this way Buddhism and spirit worship have intermingled, much as Christianity has absorbed pagan customs like the display of Christmas trees. Integration has reached the point today that Buddhist monks play important roles in many spirit ceremonies.

Rocket Festivals

For instance, in Thailand's northeastern provinces, people gather each year at planting time to stage raucous rocket festivals. With great phallic symbolism, 30-foot rockets built with bamboo and homemade gunpowder roar off launching pads to fertilize the heavens and bring ample rains.

Many of the revelers are drunk and chant obscenities. It seems hardly in keeping with Buddhist asceticism, yet often the monks themselves, with plenty of spare time, are the best rocket ensineers. Each rocket is blessed before lift-off.

To some Westerners, pi cultism seems crass and unspiritual. But to people here it makes perfect sense to treat the tangible and intangible worlds alike. You can't expect help from a stranger without giving something in return. Why should you expect something for nothing from a spirit?

Besides, it can be argued that a Thai courting a pi is not much different from a Christian seeking intercession from a saint or thanking the Almighty for a bountiful table.

Milan Allots Repair Funds For Cathedral

MILAN, Feb. 5 (AP) — The Milan city government today allotted 1 billion lire ($1.2 million) to restore its Gothic cathedral, whose marble statues and walls are showing growing deterioration from smog, pollution and traffic vibrations.

The municipality's decision came two days after pieces of a statue, worn out of so-called "marble cancer," fell 82 feet, forcing the fencing of the eastern walls of the cathedral.

Cathedral officials estimated a total expense of 8 billion lire ($9.6 million) to clean, up and restore dozens of statues adorning external spires as well as to strengthen inside pillars threatened by a steady lowering of the water table of the city.

The special office in care of cathedral maintenance started restoration work a few years ago but it is known to be running short of funds. The office gets 1.3 billion lire a year from the municipality and can also rely on bequests of money from wealthy people — once significant but known to have slowed down in recent years.

East Germany

nk Film on Communism

IN, Feb. 5 (Reuters) — A film which deals uncompromisingly h suicide and slums and makes an ardent appeal against conformi- arked a breakthrough in the East German cinema.

"Sunny" the work of the country's leading director, Konrad Wolf, wo years of cautious attempts by the film industry to free itself of demands of ideology in a modern Communist state.

ters on the attempts of an East Berlin girl to make a name as a the world of East German rock music — as tough and competitive ing in the West.

gh the story may sound hackneyed, "Solo Sunny" is not a roman- of bright lights and fame, but of the obstinate refusal of a self- irl not to surrender her dreams and resign herself to life on the loor. Its freshness lies not only in its unconventional main charac- lso in its candid and often satirical depiction of the typically East characters and situations Sunny encounters.

the resolute socialist heroes of earlier films, who in the rare crisis v turned to the party for sound advice, Sunny blunders through in of passionate and catastrophic attempts to go her own way.

rp contrast to Sunny's unyielding individualism, Wolf and the iptwriter and co-director, Wolfgang Kohlhaase, parade a string of rs who have either unquestioningly accepted their place in society given up the struggle.

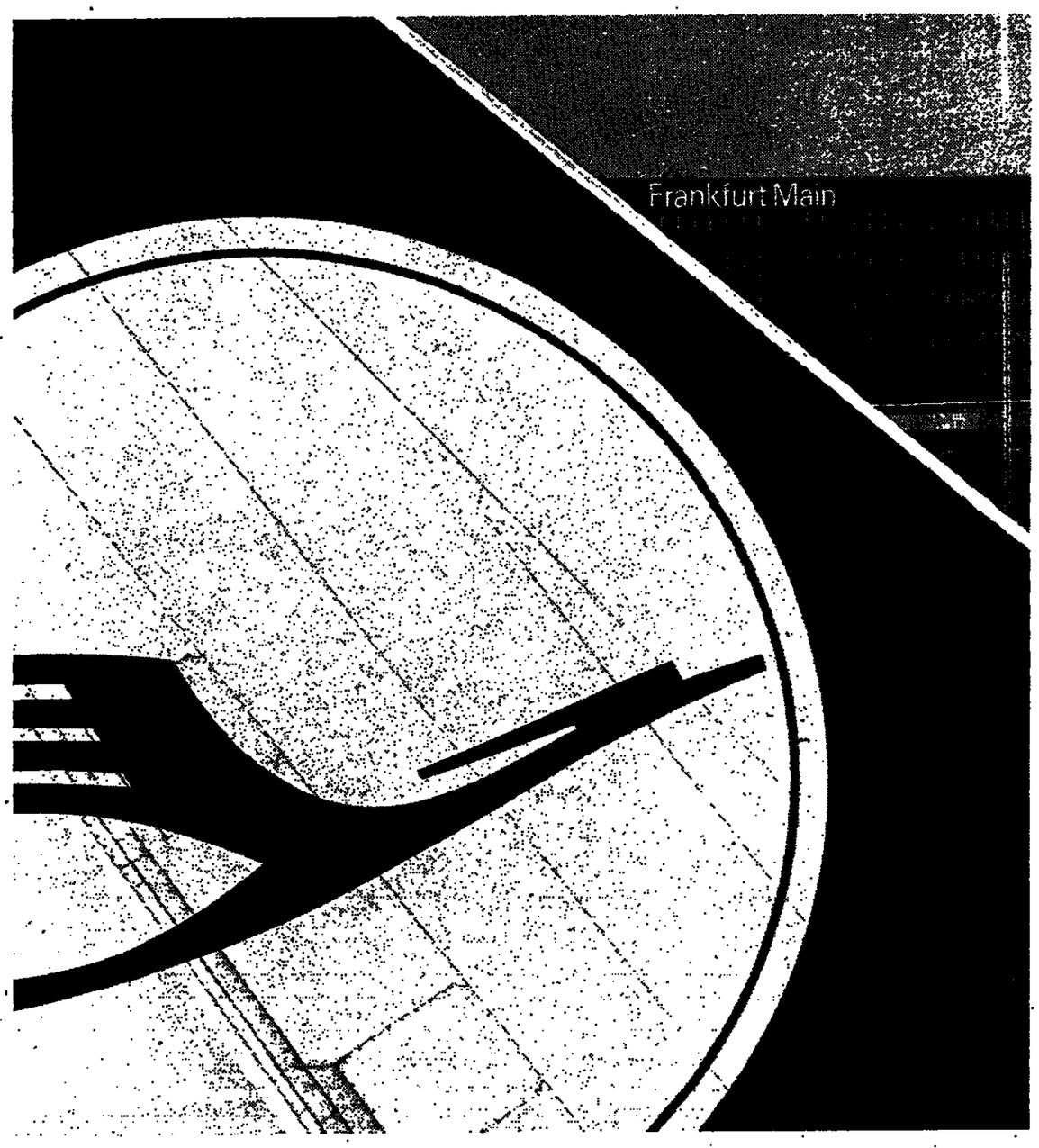
cant people to take more time to look at themselves as she does, to heir situation and their view of life," Kohlhaase said.

Correction

PARIS, Feb. 5 (IHT) — A picture of Jimmy Knepper was erroneously identified as that of Charles Mingus in the story on the Mingus Dynasty in yesterday's editions. The IHT regrets the error.

"If only all airports had what Frankfurt has."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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The Peer and the Commissar

At first glance they seem unlikely allies — Lord Killanin marshaling the proud legions of international amateur sport and Leonid Brezhnev directing the Red Army in Afghanistan and the KGB's thugs in Gorki. But a closer look reveals a community of interest underpinned by their mutual talent for cant. They both want the Summer Olympics to take place in Moscow as scheduled. Killanin says the Games should go on because sports and politics don't mix and athletes shouldn't be *penalized for political reasons. Brezhnev*, waving the banner of detente, gleefully agrees. Killanin does not say that the International Olympic Committee, which he heads, will reap large financial benefits from the Moscow Games. And Brezhnev does not say that they represent a Soviet propaganda bonanza that has little to do with the purity of sport.

* * *

Brezhnev, of course, is the more cynical of the two. He is playing for higher stakes. If he is allowed to swallow Afghanistan and the Olympic Games are held as planned, he will have succeeded in having his cake and eating it. Meanwhile, just to let the West know that he's not about to be bullied by the flabby Free World, he has stripped Andrei Sakharov of his honors and shipped him off to internal exile. Just to show that he really means business, he sent a couple of armed gangsters to threaten Sakharov. Everyone knows that Lord Killanin does not countenance that kind of behavior. He just thinks sports and politics should be kept separate.

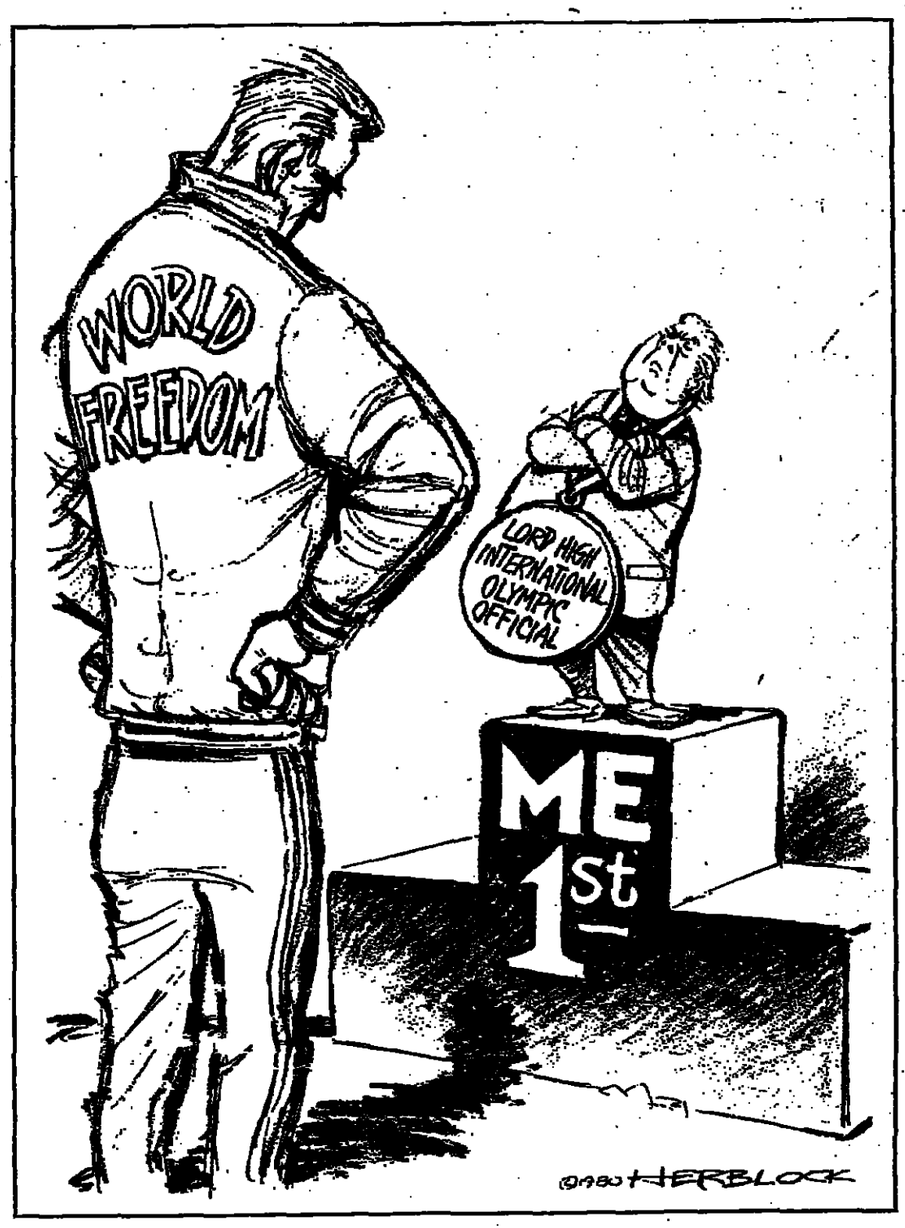
What the sporting peer's ivory tower theory seems to lack, however, is consistency. He wags his finger at the U.S. Olympic Committee, urging it not to violate Rule 24c of the Olympic Charter, which says: "[The] national Olympic committees must be autonomous and must resist all pressures of any kind whatsoever, whether of a political, religious or economic nature." Killanin feels certain, no doubt, that the Soviet Olympic committee is free of all such pressures and operates with the *full* autonomy prescribed *in the charter*. That autonomy is as well known as the untainted amateurism of Soviet athletes. By the by, in another example of the IOC's determined effort to remain free of politics, it has just turned down Taiwan's appeal to compete as the Republic of China using its own *flag and national anthem*.

Meanwhile, a large number of countries have joined the effort to take the Olympics away from Moscow, not in their own interests, they contend, but to support the United States. A comment by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is noteworthy: "He who expects American solidarity for a free Berlin cannot refuse German solidarity to the Americans." That achieves the purpose, but misses the point. Countries like West Germany, which apparently intends to support a boycott if necessary, and France, which does not, must understand that this is an appropriate way of defending their own *vital interests, not just those of the United States*.

* * *

So far the International Olympic Committee has taken the position that if the Games are not held in Moscow, they will not be held at all. As things now stand, that will deprive *some of the athletes (those whose governments* and national committees have the moral conviction to act) of the opportunity to participate in officially sanctioned competition. They will, most likely, be given the opportunity to participate in alternative games. One wonders, especially in retrospect, if most participants in Hitler's 1936 Games would not have welcomed such a chance?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.



Two Sides to China Card

If the Soviet Union misjudged the U.S. response to Afghanistan, the Carter administration may now be miscalculating two aspects of its quest for a Sino-U.S. alignment.

* * *

There is, first, the obvious Soviet paranoia about the Chinese. When Washington decided *to sell military technology to Peking*, President Brezhnev is said to have remarked that Americans might have to choose between coexistence and their Chinese "ally." The resentment is real, even if the warning is not. As always, the trick for U.S. diplomacy is to benefit from this Soviet obsession without risking catastrophic choice.

The second problem is in Peking, where the U.S. connection has been valued as a hedge against Soviet power. But that link *means far less when the United States* suddenly turns to China for protection against the Soviet Union. Suitors cannot expect to be treated as saviors.

So before the Chinese card is overplayed, its value ought to be examined clearheadedly. U.S. and Chinese interests are parallel in some respects, but diverge in others. The United States has no obvious interest in becoming the guarantor of China's long, disputed border with the Soviet Union. Yet it *shares with China a concern about the expansion* of Soviet power in Asia. Moreover, Soviet power obviously represents a different magnitude of threat.

The United States now seeks in Peking what Defense Secretary Brown grandiosely calls a "global strategic relationship." It has given China, but not the Russians, equal tariffs for trade. Now it is selling China low-level military technology — in itself a tame gesture but *symbolically menacing* to Moscow.

The United States and China have some parallel interests in countering the spread of Soviet influence, particularly in Central Asia. But a closer alignment, even confined to Asia, drags the United States into China's quarrels, notably with India and Vietnam, whose ties to Moscow tighten with every U.S. gesture toward Peking. Yet an eventual U.S. opening to Vietnam is no more unthinkable than was Richard Nixon's visit to Peking.

Within the lifetime of any American over 50, China has been perceived successively as a worthy missionary cause, a valiant wartime ally, the most implacable of enemies, and finally a strange new friend, even a potential brother-in-arms. In plain fact, China is now a totalitarian society, ruled by aging sectarians who one day allow a "democracy wall" only to reverse themselves when speech becomes too free. The country is poor, its weapons *largely obsolete. The Pentagon thinks it* would cost up to $60 billion to equip China to defend itself against even a non-nuclear Soviet attack.

* * *

None of this argues against trade, economic assistance, cultural agreements or even the *sale of some military equipment. But there is* much reason for moving slowly, for arrangements of demonstrable mutual benefit, for steadying the pendulum of opinion and looking carefully at the other side of the Chinese card. What gives the card its highest value is that, played prudently, it can strengthen the U.S. hand in the higher-stake competition with the Soviet Union.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Mood Change in U.S.

Congress seems unlikely to raise a murmur against new [U.S. defense spending,] including the rapid deployment force, so profound is the change of mood. It is not just that the Americans have forgotten Vietnam. The most obvious reason for the change is the clearer knowledge that for the past decade *the Soviet Union has been increasing its real* spending on defense by 4.5 percent a year and allotting some 11-13 percent of its GNP to the same purpose, even though its economic growth is slowing and its people *suffering* increasing shortages.

Put that together with the buildup of tanks and new rockets in the European theater, the big submarine program, the extent of Soviet military aid to Third World countries, the use of Cuban troops in Africa, and now the massive invasion of Afghanistan, and Mr. Carter's response seems not excessive but *merely adequate*.

— From The Times (London).

A Threat to Europe

Europe's ambivalent rhetoric about solidarity with the United States over the Middle East has two dangers. To start with, it strengthens U.S. feelings that they are being left in the lurch by their allies and are once again having to pull Europe's chestnuts out of the fire alone.

Secondly, it lends direct support to Soviet propaganda which seeks to draw a distinction between "cool-headed" European leaders *like Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut* Schmidt on the one hand and "that maniac Carter" on the other.

— From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 6, 1905

NEW YORK — Rejane, the famous French actress, has shocked society by a dance. Mme. Rejane appeared in a one-act comedy written by her friend, Signor Nicodemi at the costume fete given by James Hazen Hyde at Sherry's last Tuesday night, Meme. Rejane was later in the same evening the principal guest at a supper given by Mr. Hyde. During the evening, upon request, she danced a cancan on the table in the supper room. Many guests were horrified. The matter has been gossiped about in society since the fete, and even the fact that the actress was made a prominent guest is said to have shocked the older conservative society element.

Fifty Years Ago

February 6, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "We note with pleasure that the New York correspondent of the British Daily Mail has been impressed with the number of new U.S. millionaires and other evidences of U.S. prosperity just published by the Treasury Department. A few months ago he reported that New York was like a 'city with the plague' with stores almost empty and homes filled with the 'blight of blasted hopes.' Surely he can scarcely believe now that all of the 42,000 millionaires disappeared in the 'plague' last fall. Even allowing for a few mortalities, quite a few must be left. Judging wealth by the stock market can lead to errors.

The Question of War . . .

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The question of the day is war, limited war, one fought with limited means for limited ends in the politically punky areas lying between the United States and the Soviet Union.

President Carter says that the United States would use force if necessary to repel "an attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region." Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., replies that "President Carter may take us to the edge of war in the Persian Gulf. But he will not ask us to end our dependence on oil from the Persian Gulf. I am sure that every American would prefer to sacrifice *a little gasoline rather than shedding* American blood to defend OPEC pipelines in the Middle East."

Would we, could we, should we fight for oil?

Would we? That's the simplest part. Carter is right, I think, to say he would. Some people may doubt him, but at the least he gives prospective interlopers pause. Kennedy tempts such interlopers with a free ride. He offers a formula that moves too slickly from a fair critique of Carter's inexcusable flabbiness on energy to a dream world suggestion that in no circumstances need the United States contemplate the hard option of fighting.

Could we fight for oil? Defense Secretary Harold Brown has just conceded that, while the Russians may be planning to field the forces to fight three wars at a time, the United States "never fully acquired the agility and the mobility" to fight the one big and one small war it has been planning for since 1969. As he explains it, "Although, during the past decade, we never acquired all the readiness and mobility required by [U.S.] strategy, we were not penalized for it because our potential enemies were relatively sluggish, and we were not put to the test by contingencies outside of Southeast *Asia. But now times are changing.*"

A gap has opened, Johns Hopkins University's Robert Osgood writes in a sage new study, "Limited War Revisited," between strategic concept and operational power. The concept is that old faithful, containment. At least until Carter's new defense plans bear fruit, however, the power to give confidence that the United States can make containment work is not in evidence.

Munich and Vietnam

The United States, writes Osgood, "chastened by losing a war and conscious of the new complexities of coping with Soviet power, is caught between the lessons of Munich and Vietnam. Consequently, although the strategy [of limited war] is more widely accepted than ever, its utility as an instrument of policy where the prospect of local wars and Soviet intervention is greatest has never been more in question. Logically, the United States should either clearly devalue the nature and scope of its security interests or else it should launch a major effort to attain limited-war forces." Put up or shut up.

Should we go to war for oil? To assemble the forces, bases, allies, etc., is merely to get into a position to choose. The go-go spirit in which *limited war was conceived in the* John Kennedy period cracked in Vietnam. The never-again mood that then set in over the whole notion of limited war is yielding now to the new anxieties snapped into popular focus by Soviet tanks in Afghanistan.

Right now, as I see it, our debate is poised between left and right, between Kennedy and the Reagan-Connally line, between the idea that using force is the problem and the idea that not using force is the problem. Carter is testing the middle ground.

Osgood offers sensible guidelines:

- Limited war should be undertaken only when there is more at stake than national influence and prestige in the name of security.
- There should also be at stake — there were not in Vietnam — specific goals of substantial intrinsic value from the standpoint of U.S. military and economic security.
- The decision to fight should be a matter of "careful analysis, not an automatic inference drawn from historical analogies and doctrinal abstractions."
- And everything — from the durability of a Soviet-supported victory to the U.S. domestic political base — has to be cranked in.

In sum, make the best case.

Osgood understands that "this process of reasoning [could] be taken as a formula for paralysis." Even as thinking about limited war in the past was short-circuited by conditioned reflexes, so thinking now should not be overloaded with a search for excessive certainty. A balance is there to be struck.

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Warnke and SALT: A Future Footnote

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Paul Warnke's name is not a household word, but he is a future footnote. Historians will note that, as chief negotiator of SALT-2, he brought home an agreement so unconvincing that even before Afghanistan, even a heavily Democratic Senate would not ratify it.

After he left the Carter administration, he found time while in Europe to speak out against the administration's effort to get NATO committed, immediately, to modernization of theater nuclear forces. Now Warnke has been heard from again, this time in a column in The Washington Post (IHT, Feb. 1), *urging "the prompt entry into force* of the SALT-2 treaty." That is a decorous way of saying: Let's ignore the constitutional process and pretend SALT-2 has been ratified.

Interesting as the monomania of the SALT-2 lobby is (Carl Marcy of the American Committee on East-West Accord, a detente lobby, had a column *similar* to Warnke's, the same day, in The New York Times), Warnke's proposal is not interesting for its originality. Indeed, what he proposes is national policy.

Selective Quote

Marcy says, "According to the State Department, the principle of *international law, shared by the* United States and the Soviet Union, that is applicable is that 'a state should refrain from taking actions which would defeat the object and purpose of a treaty it has signed' until the treaty has been ratified and enters into force."

But Marcy is quoting too selectively. He omits something from the language of the principle, something inconvenient to his argument. The principle actually is that a state should refrain from actions which would defeat the purpose of a treaty "until it shall have made its intention clear."

The principle properly pertains to a normal interval between the signing of a treaty and the reasonably expeditious conclusion, one or the other, of the ratification process. But surely the principle should cease to be controlling when the interval is significantly (or, as with SALT-2, indefinitely) extended because those who negotiated the treaty know that the body that must ratify it has insurmountable objections to the treaty.

Even before Afghanistan, the administration strenuously tried hard and decisively failed to find sufficient votes to ratify SALT-2. If the votes had been found, ratification would have been pressed. So there certainly is a sense in which the United States, through the constitutionally responsible Senate, has "made its intention clear."

(When Carter bowed to the inevitable and asked the Senate not to take up SALT-2, the Chicago Sun-Times produced a bizarre headline: "Carter Wins SALT Delay." The Chicago Cubs' hometown has forgotten what a victory looks like.)

Warnke favors a U.S. policy of compliance-without-ratification, but does not pick an inspiring precedent: "The U.S.-Soviet treaty limiting nuclear weapons tests to explosions of 150 kilotons is treated as binding although the Senate has never acted on it." Yes, the United States has complied with the treaty without ratifying it. The Soviet Union has violated it.

Over the years, Warnke has made some celebrated, and peculiarly condescending, observations about the Soviet Union. The most memorable was this:

The United States is the Soviet Union's only "superpower model." So assuming that the Soviet Union is mindless and imitative, and that it is disposed to emulate us, unilateral U.S. restraint regarding arms should elicit reciprocal restraint.

Wrong

Warnke was wrong. The Soviets were not moved to emulate our gleaming example. The words of Harold Brown, the secretary of defense, should be the epitaph for Warnkeism: "When we build, they build. When we cut, they build."

Undaunted, Warnke now offers another observation about the Soviet Union, this one, too, expressing laconic condescension toward the Soviet rulers. It concerns their curious inability to keep their minds on the rules of the game: "The Soviet leadership seems to be losing sight of the cardinal rule of superpower competition — that neither side improves its own security by endangering that of the other."

Read that again and again and again. Historians examining this period will shake their heads in disbelief. In 1977, the United States trusted strategic arms negotiations to someone who believes that the Kremlin is "losing sight" of a "rule" he dreamed up and that he imagines is the "cardinal rule of superpower competition" — a "rule" that neither the Soviet Union nor any realistic person could be reasonably expected to consider other than absurd.

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. . . And the Case for Civil Defense

By Edward Teller

STANFORD, Calif. — The Russians are on the march toward the oil spigot. President Carter is talking about drawing the line. We should be asking, "With what do we draw the line?" The consequences of our past appeasement policy are now obvious. We must marshal our resources, or the price will be too great. Ironically, the Russians have already taken steps toward maintaining peace or, alternatively, surviving in war. We would be wise to imitate these steps.

First, Soviet leaders emphasize civil defense — the peaceful protection of their people against nuclear attack. Second, the Russians are building a facility for the mass production of nuclear reactors at Volgodansk. The Russians are acting wisely on both counts. However, many Americans who honestly *believe themselves peace-loving disagree* with one or both of these positions. It is worthwhile to consider the issues further.

We have no civil defense because nuclear war is "unthinkable." However, we do have nuclear weapons for deterrence. Unfortunately, Afghanistan shows that our ability to deter the Soviet Union is rapidly eroding.

Provocative?

Some argue that civil defense is provocative. Four countries have strong civil defense: the Soviet Union, China, Switzerland and Sweden. Opponents of civil defense do not consider the civil defense of these nations provocative. I don't understand how civil defense can be more provocative than nuclear weapons.

Some argue that civil defense is impractical. One element is certainly cheap and feasible: evacuation. In a threatening situation, the Russians are prepared to evacuate their cities. This would save their people. *Ironically, we, with many automo*biles, could evacuate more effectively than the Russians, but if we continue to neglect planning, most Americans would die in a nuclear attack.

The new Federal Emergency Management Administration should have plans for counter-evacuation in case we saw that the Russians had evacuated their cities. The *Emergency Administration does* have evacuation plans for use in floods and hurricanes; similarly, this agency should inform people about how to protect themselves in case of nuclear attack. Such information is inexpensive; however, it is unavailable for lack of funding.

Civil defense could become a truly peaceful deterrent. *Being able to* survive an atomic attack makes the attack less likely. If we are prepared to evacuate, the Russians could never use their evacuation for blackmail. What must the Russians think of us when they see our nuclear arms but see no activity to protect our population? May they not think *that we are preparing a first strike?*

I believe the *absence* of civil defense is provocative.

Let us turn to the second question. A Department of Energy official told me the other day that the Russians are emphasizing fission reactors. We have an opposite policy. Why? Because nuclear reactors are said to be dangerous. The fact is that 200 electricity-generating reactors in the free world have run for almost a decade, and no one has been hurt. The safety record is unparalleled.

Waste Disposal

It is said that we have no method of waste disposal. A committee of the prestigious American Physical Society found unanimously that a good method of disposal exists. The report was published in the January, 1978, issue of "Reviews of Modern Physics." Apparently no one in Washington has read it yet.

Jimmy Carter contends that reprocessing used fuel, a step necessary for continuing availability of nuclear energy, will lead to more weapons proliferation. However, the "nuclear-club" member has obtained material for its first nuclear explosive from power-generating reactors. Further, material for bombs can be obtained from isotope separation, a well-known procedure that is becoming ever more cheap and simple. Mr. Carter is like a little Dutch boy with his finger in the smallest hole of a leaky dike. His policy of no reprocessing in the United States leads to more reprocessing abroad. The road to proliferation seems paved with good intentions.

A Contrast

By contrast, Anatoli Aleksandrov, head of the Soviet Academy of Science, describes nuclear reactors as instruments of peace. He says that the oil shortage will lead to war. Russians will avoid them, since they will have enough energy from nuclear sources. The wars would occur between capitalist countries. I do not believe in the Kremlin's peaceful intentions; I do believe in *Aleksandrov's good faith.*

Peaceful intentions are not enough. Actions must be evaluated. Are they apt to lead to war? Opponents of civil defense and nuclear reactors should take note.

Edward Teller, the physicist who played a central role in the development of the hydrogen bomb, is a research fellow of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. He is co-author, most recently, of "Energy from Heaven and Earth," and contributor to the book "The United States in the 1980s." He wrote this article for the New York Times.

Letters

Boycott the Games

As Andrei Sakharov, now living in internal exile in Gorki, I myself was under house arrest in Erevan, Armenia, from 1948. My parents, my brother Nick and myself could not leave the town without risking arrest.

A few months later, the first Olympic Games of the postwar period began. I was kidnapped in the street by secret service agents and imprisoned. The same fate may await Prof. Sakharov.

On Dec. 10, 1948, as the United Nations solemnly proclaimed the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, I was in a cell condemned to death, waiting for death, without knowing why.

After the agreements of Helsinki and Belgrade, how many people are still in the same plight? How many new victims rot in the jails of the communist world? How many Afghans will have the "possibility" of learning the "Internationale" in Russian, in Soviet camps?

Would it be moral to participate at Moscow, even in the highly improbable case that Soviet troops withdraw from Kabul? And, to reason in the absurd, supposing that this should happen, and 24 hours after the Olympic flame was quenched, the Red Army should reoccupy Afghanistan or invade another country?

There is a general tendency to discredit those who have known, suffered and lived through the communist experience. They are treated as obsessed. Is it any better to be blind?

All those who have had the "audacity" not to die in the universe of prisons or mental hospitals, all those of us who are the "living reproaches," the escapees and the victims, of what the communists prudishly choose to call "errors" wait impatiently to see the appearance of petitions, circular letters, appeals and committees of support to the political prisoners of the Soviet Union, demanding the boycott of the Olympic Games of Moscow in 1980.

ARMAND MALOUMIAN.
Paris.

The writer is the author of "The Sons of the Gulag."

Zionist Ideals

David M. Jacobs (Letters, Jan. 26-27) speaks of an attitude "that still thinks that Jews should remain as the submissive second class citizens which they were for more than a thousand years."

Is it not ironic and a sad betrayal of Zionist ideals that society in Israel today is comprised of three classes of citizen — the Ashkenazim, the Sephardic and the Arab, in descending order — a fact that many Israeli intellectuals have noted and deplored in print.

MARY MARSHI.
Geneva.

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'Basic Feeling of Disapproval'

Bank of Credit: Abnormal?

ONDON, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ) — There are several ventional ways for big foreign banks to gain a hold in the U.S. market, such as opening an e or acquiring a U.S. bank.
ondon-based Bank of Credit & Commerce Inational is one such foreign bank, but its initial mpt at breaking into the U.S. market was decidunconventional: it arranged a $3.6-million loan years ago to help former Carter administration get director Bert Lance out of his widely publid financial problems. Although Bank of Credit the loan is not any longer on its books and has been written off as a loss, it declines to say how y whom it was repaid.
uch eyebrow-raising actions by the bank are not ted to the United States. In Britain, where 45 k of Credit branches have sprouted in five rs, the bank's methods have aroused suspicion ng financiers unable to fathom the intricacies ts ownership, its capital structure or its ultimate ls.
ounded seven years ago with capital of $2.5 mil- and a handful of Mideast branches, Bank of dit currently boasts 190 branches in 40 couns. Its assets have climbed to $3.8 billion, rising billion in 1979 alone, while its capital fund has ched $224 million.

'Feeling of Disapproval'

No other bank in history has gone through that d of expansion so quickly," says a British bank- not altogether admiringly. "The basic feeling is of disapproval," he adds.
ank of Credit's management, consisting mainly Asians, is largely unknown in British financial les. Are the branches justified on business unds, asks the banker, "or is their purpose a sort ront to give the impression of a wider deposit e than really exists?"
a U.S. banker, taking note of Bank of Credit's cure origins and rapid development, expresses ilar skepticism more bluntly: "We wouldn't ch them with a ten-foot pole."
uch criticism is rejected as totally unwarranted Agha Hasan Abedi, a 57-year-old Pakistani iker who is the president, founder and guiding e behind Bank of Credit. "We've been conserva- from the day we were born," he insists. The k's reserves always have been "more than adete," he says, its liquidity equivalent to 40 per- t of total assets and its managerial team energetnd capable.

No Contradiction

The only reason we aren't accepted is that peodon't believe a bank should grow so fast," he ls. "But there isn't any contradiction between fast growth and our conservatism."
Mr. Abedi, a banker for 25 years, created Bank of dit with the financial backing of wealthy least investors in 1972. The bank's credibility established when Bank of America took a 25- cent share in the original venture — a share that been reduced to 6 percent, amid reports that nk of America was disturbed by Bank of Credit's ick expansion.
Bank of Credit has not disclosed the identities of Mideast backers. But Mr. Abedi indicates that y include wealthy businessmen plus members of the ruling families of Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Bahrain, as well as members of the family of the deposed Shah of Iran.
Such financial support helped Bank of Credit advance quickly in the Gulf area, where it has 40 branches in Oman and the United Arab Emirates alone, and manages a further 27 banks for the National Bank of Oman, in which Bank of Credit has a 29-percent stake. Bank of Credit then branched into London, an international financial center with historic ties to the Arab world and with a large Asian community, another source of customers.

Desire to Conform

The financial community here certainly has not welcomed the bank. Until the British government lifted currency controls last October, thereby setting the stage for a revision of banking regulations, the Bank of England had not granted Bank of Credit authorization to conduct unlimited foreign-exchange transactions.
Bank of Credit stopped building branches two years ago because of criticism of its fast expansion, Mr. Abedi says. "We want to conform," he says, adding, "For the time being, we'll stay with the number [of branches] we have."
He rejects criticism that many of Bank of Credit's British branches are unprofitable and intended to bedazzle Arab visitors. While some branches do not generate much local business, he concedes, their managers have an extensive clientele of foreign visitors and are thus producing profits.
"What's normal to us may seem abnormal to others," Mr. Abedi contends.
One reason that many banks have adopted an arm's-length attitude toward Bank of Credit is the complex tangle of interlocking trusts and companies that make up the bank's ownership. Although the bank is formally a Luxembourg-registered holding company, it is effectively controlled by Mr. Abedi through a Grand Cayman concern, a fact that is not mentioned in the bank's annual reports.

Capital Structure?

Some analysts question whether the bank's expansion has been sustained by its relatively low earnings, $10.3 million in 1978, down from $16.7 million in 1977, or by the continued injection of new shares. Others are concerned that the bank's ownership has been disguised through the creation of the Luxembourg and Grand Cayman companies.
"I have questioned the bank about its capital structure and even after receiving their answers, I'm not clear about how it's set up," says one British banker. "I don't know of another bank that's established in this way."
The bank's free-form management style is also unusual. Mr. Abedi, as president, modestly describes himself as only part of the bank's 16-member chief executive. This body is "a joint personality," he declares. It isn't a committee but a consensus — and more." Bank of Credit does not bestow vice presidencies upon its top officials. Instead, the bank has 50 senior executives and 198 managers.
Mr. Abedi contends that, with a 6-to-7-percent ratio of capital to liabilities, Bank of Credit's balance sheet is more conservative than that of many U.S. banks. "Security is primary from our point of view," he insists.

IRI's Debts Near Limit, Sette Says

Hefty Grants Needed From Government

From Agency Dispatches

ROME, Feb. 5 — Italy's giant state holding-company, Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, with overall debts equal to almost $30 billion, has borrowed practically all it can from banks and will need hefty government grants to cover its losses and finance investment or its reorganization operation will be jeopardized, Chairman Pietro Sette said today.
Mr. Sette painted a gloomy portrait of IRI's financial condition in testimony before the Parliament's State Industry Committee.
"It isn't possible to expand [IRI's] indebtedness," Mr. Sette said. "The capacity for borrowing has a limit that is very close."
IRI had to rely on bank loans for all the 3.5 trillion lire it needed in financing during 1979, Mr. Sette said. This boosted its overall debt load to 24 trillion lire (about $29.6 billion). It expects to report a loss of slightly more than 1 trillion lire for the year, due particularly to a large deficit in its steel operations.
Mr. Sette urged legislators to provide money for IRI's capital endowment fund, which would be the equivalent of an outright grant. If state aid in this form is not provided soon, IRI's efforts to reorganize operations and improve productivity will be rendered ineffective, Mr. Sette said.
IRI estimates it will need 17.5 trillion lire over the next four years to finance investments and cover losses.
In addition to its steel operations, IRI has extensive holdings in the automobile, shipbuilding, aircraft, telecommunications and banking industries.

Sunshine to Sell Silver Certificates

Transferable and Interest-Bearing, Novel Issue Called 'Turning Point'

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT) — Sunshine Mining, the largest U.S. silver producer, said yesterday that it planned to raise $50 million to expand operations by selling $1,000 certificates redeemable into either cash or silver.
The interest-bearing certificates, to be traded on the New York and Pacific Stock Exchanges in much the same way as bonds, will be the first silver-backed obligations of any kind since the United States withdrew silver backing on paper currency in 1963.
They will be offered publicly in about a month through a Wall Street investment syndicate led by Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.
Andrew Racz, an authority on silver, called the move "the historical turning point in legitimizing gold and silver as backing for currency."

Terms of Issue

As proposed by Sunshine, investors would be unable to collect silver for their certificates for at least the first five years. After that, at Sunshine's option, investors would receive either silver, its value in cash at that time or the $1,000 face value, whichever is greater.
The company, announcing it had filed papers for the offering with the Securities and Exchange Commission, said the certificates would become due March 1, 1995.
"The principal amount of each certificate whenever due shall be the greater of $1,000 or the price of a certain number of troy ounces of silver bullion," the company said.
The amount of silver to be offered and the interest rate to be paid — both of which depend on market forces — will not be made public until shortly before the offering.
One well-placed Wall Street source asserted that the importance given silver as an inflation hedge would help set the interest rate Sunshine will pay. He maintained that the rate might be substantially less than Sunshine would normally pay to raise funds.
As for the amount of silver backing, this source explained that, if silver sold for, say, $40 an ounce at the time of the offering, $1,000 worth would mean Sunshine might back the certificate by 25 ounces. But, he said, Sunshine might decide to back it by only 20 ounces, which, in turn, would mean that the company expected to pay a higher interest rate.

More Expected

Silver bullion stood at $6 an ounce at the start of 1979 and soared as high as $50 an ounce last month. As measured by the February futures contract in New York, silver now is trading around $33.
Sunshine's novel offering — the first of many expected to be made by other companies with large silver holdings if this one is successful — emerged in London last month after company officers told investment analysts there that they envisioned issuing as much as $300 million in silver certificates to finance expansion. Industry sources seriously doubted whether Sunshine would later offer more than the present $50 million.
Explaining how the new certificate appeared to him, Paul Sarnoff, New York commodities research director for ContiCommodity Services, said: "You've got yourself a way of investing in silver. You're getting a return on your money, and you have a chance for growth with the rise in the price of silver."
In its prepared statement, Sunshine said that proceeds from the $50-million sale would be used in part to finance silver exploration and development on the company's properties, situated in the Coeur d'Alene mining area of northern Idaho. They also would be used, it added, to complete a second mine shaft and to develop a pilot refining plant.

Steel Shares Attract Buyers

Late Rally Gives Big Board Slight Gain

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (Reuters) — A rally in the final half-hour of trading, marked by strength in steels, trimmed losses and New York Stock Exchange prices ended slightly higher today in heavy trading.
Analysts said traders began bargain hunting when the decline that set in yesterday appeared to have stalled. They said institutions fleeing the bond market also added support.
The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.53 to 876.62 as declines led advances by about eight to seven. Volume eased to about 42 million shares.
The broader New York Stock Exchange index gained 0.14 to 65.83.
One analyst suggested that institutional buyers may have decided the steel companies have reported about all the bad news they can report for a while and may now be purchased as undervalued assets.
Analysts also said that with the continuing weakness of the bond market, institutional investors were taking a more favorable view of stocks.
Among steels, U.S. Steel, which previously reported a huge loss for the 1979 fourth quarter due to the closure of a number of operations, gained 1½ to 21¾. Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Armco and National Steel also posted gains.
General Motors rose ⅛ to 54½. Late yesterday it reported a sharp fall in fourth quarter net but today it said late-January car sales set a record.
Volume leader Chrysler, the subject of bearish press comment, lost ⅝ to 10½.
American Telephone reported higher 1979 profit and added ¼.
Active Boeing rose 1⅜ to 67⅛. It reported higher 1979 net, a dividend hike and a stock split yesterday.
Clark Oil gained 3⅜ to 42¾. Its 1979 profit nearly tripled from 1978. Yesterday, its major share-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 8)

All IMF Members Said Obligated To Enforce U.S. Iran-Fund Freeze

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (Reuters) — The International Monetary Fund's endorsement of the U.S. block on Iranian assets means that IMF members have an obligation to help the United States enforce the freeze, U.S. Treasury general counsel Robert Mundheim told a legal seminar today.
Iran, in December, formally protested the U.S. freeze to the IMF. Since the IMF did not declare the freeze in conflict with the fund's rules within the 30 days prescribed in its procedures, the IMF tacitly endorsed the U.S. action (IHT, Jan. 10). More than 130 countries are IMF members.
Mr. Mundheim also said that about 100 lawsuits have been filed in U.S. courts seeking to attach about $3 billion of Iranian funds.
Separately, a spokesman for Bank Melli Iran said in London that First National Bank of Chicago Friday released to Bank Melli a total £1 million of deposits which the U.S. bank previously held to be blocked under President Carter's freeze on Iranian assets.
He said Bank Melli is withdrawing court actions it started for release of the two deposits, each of £500,000, plus interest, which matured Dec. 3 and Jan. 2. Banking sources noted the U.S. freeze, originally imposed on Nov. 14 on all Iranian assets under U.S. jurisdiction, was later relaxed to exclude non-dollar assets.

U.S. Long-Term Rates Rise to New High

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (Reuters) — Long-term U.S. interest rates soared to a new high today as Ohio Bell Telephone, a unit of American Telephone & Telegraph, agreed to pay lenders a record 12.70 percent on its $175-million offering of 40-year debentures.
The bonds were priced at 99.414 bearing a coupon of 12¾ percent to yield 12.70 percent, lead underwriter Morgan Stanley said.
Despite the record yield, dealers said there is disappointment in the marketplace since it is below earlier expectations of a yield of 12.75 percent.
The previous record yield ever offered on a triple-A rated telephone issue was 11.47 percent set on Southwestern Bell Telephone's sale of $450 million of debentures on Jan. 15.
Seasoned government notes and bonds have been marked down sharply. The bellwether 10⅜s of 2009 traded about a point lower at 90¾.
The Treasury today offered $3.25 billion of new 3½-year notes which are expected to yield almost 12 percent.
Meanwhile, older corporate issues slipped about ¾ point, raising the return on existing Bell System debentures to around 12.45 percent.

M Net Off 57% in 4th Quarter

By Reginald Stuart

ROIT, Feb. 5 (NYT) — Genlotors reported yesterday that d a 57-percent decline in -quarter earnings. For the profits were down 17 percent a 5-percent gain in revenues. company said its results for uarter were significantly bolby a "lower than usual" efincome-tax rate of 28.9 per- M, which benefited from int-tax credits and lower taxaoverseas earnings, paid only illion in income taxes in the quarter, compared with $904 in the final quarter of 1978.
ite the decline in earnings, rs, meeting in New York, voted to maintain the quarterly dividend at $1.15 a share for the first quarter, payable March 10 to shareholders of record Feb. 14.
However, the company said that, as a result of the slippage in profits, top executives would receive less in combined 1979 salary and bonus pay than they did in 1978.
GM directors, acting on the recommendation of the bonus and salary committee, appropriated $133.8 million for bonus awards for 1979 covering some 6,800 employees. The amount is 20.6-percent less than the $168.4 million appropriated for bonuses for 1978.
Chairman Thomas Murphy and President Elliott Estes said that the poor 1979 results reflected lower unit sales, a shift in sales mix from high-profit larger cars to lower-profit smaller vehicles, and the high cost of incentive programs designed to help clear out slow-selling 1979 models.
Although GM had reported a net profit of $22 million in the third quarter it had an operating loss of $99 million.
The response to the company's earnings report in the investment community was restrained. "Disappointing" was the term used by Harvey Heinbach, automotive analyst at Merrill Lynch. "Their earnings were in line with our expectations but only because of the effective tax rate," he said. "It inflates [earnings] for the year and the quarter."
The company reported worldwide factory sales of cars and trucks in the fourth quarter fell 17 percent, or 416,000 units, to 2.095 million vehicles compared with 2.511 million vehicles sold a year earlier.
For the year, worldwide factory sales of cars and trucks fell 489,000 units, or 5.1 percent, at 8.993 million vehicles.
GM reported a return on equity of 15.1 percent for the year, one of the highest levels of return for U.S. companies, although it was considerably less than the 20 percent return on shareholder equity recorded in 1978.

Japan Auto Firms Promise 'Prudent Behavior' in U.K.

TOKYO, Feb. 5 (Reuters) — The Japanese auto industry has promised to continue its "prudent behavior" on vehicle sales in the U.K. market this year, an official of the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers' Association said today.
JAMA Managing Director Toshio Nakamura told reporters that the assurance was given to the British Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders during talks in Mexico Jan. 30.
"Prudent behavior" is regarded by the industry as meaning that Japan will try to limit its U.K. sales to about 11 percent of the market, virutually unchanged from its 10.8-percent market share, or 185,000 vehicles, last year and the 10.9-percent share in 1978.
SMMT said it estimated that U.K. vehicle sales this year would drop to 1.45 million cars and 220,000 commercial vehicle from 1.72 million and 450,000, respectively, due to anticipated slow economic growth.
In London, a SMMT spokesman said it and the Japanese association had agreed to meet again later this year. He said that although the JAMA delegation agreed to maintain "prudent" export levels, the Japanese expressed concern over their reduced market share.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

:e
CII Honeywell Bull
	1979	1978
ue.....	5,130.	4,460.
.....	210.1	190.4

d States
Almanson (H.F.)
	1979	1978
e.....	323.9	270.3
.....	29.25	29.65
re	1.28	1.30
	1979	1978
e.....	1,210.	1,020.
.....	117.14	117.44
re	5.11	5.13

American Cyanamid
	1979	1978
e.....	857.0	740.5
.....	45.5	43.9
re	0.95	0.92
	1979	1978
e.....	3,190.	2,780.
.....	168.5	155.9
re	3.52	3.26

erican General Insurance
	1979	1978
let	46.71	40.36
re	1.83	1.72
ome ..	40.78	45.22
re	1.56	1.94
	1979	1978
let	165.51	148.59
re	6.60	6.31
come ..	218.68	169.91
re	8.79	7.29

erican Tel. & Telegraph
	1979	1978
e.....	45,400.	41,000.
.....	5,670.	5,270.
re ...	8.04	7.74

Emerson Electric *
	1980	1979
e	711.6	575.8
.....	53.49	45.66
re	0.89	0.77

results restated

General Motors
	1979	1978
e	16,120	17,750.
	426.0	1,000.
re	1.46	3.51

Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	66,310.	63,220.
Profits.....	2,890.	3,510.
Per Share.....	10.04	12.24

Greyhound
4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,210.	1,160.
Profits.....	37.73	24.19
Per share	0.86	0.55
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	4,710.	4,360.
Profits.....	123.03	58.35
Per share	2.80	1.33

Heller (Walter E.) Int'l
4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	179.3	133.5
Profits.....	11.20	9.49
Per Share.....	0.94	0.81
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	611.0	451.7
Profits.....	40.36	34.86
Per Share.....	3.40	2.97

Lockheed
4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,040.	1,040.
Profits.....	13.7	16.6
Per Share.....	0.85	1.07
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	4,060.	3,490.
Profits.....	36.5	55.0
Per Share.....	2.16	3.51

Times Mirror
4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	444.2	363.0
Profits.....	37.14	47.80
Per Share.....	1.09	1.40
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,650.	1,430.
Profits.....	146.49	142.40
Per Share.....	4.31	4.13

United Telecommunications *
4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	482.0	407.6
Profits.....	42.30	44.97
Per Share.....	0.60	0.65
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,790.	1,510.
Profits.....	181.28	168.40
Per Share.....	2.60	2.47

* All periods restated.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 5

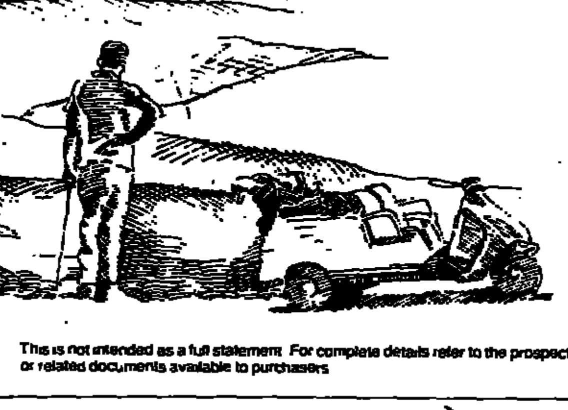
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		— A—A—A —							
43¼	29⅛	ACF 2.24	5.4	8	368	42	41½	41⅝	— ½
18⅝	14¼	AMF 1.24	8.3	6	749	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
21⅞	12½	AM Intl .28	1.5	21	264	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	+ ½
12¼	9½	APL 1	9.1	50	37	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
40⅞	31⅞	ARA 1.82	5.3	6	274	34¼	33	34¼	+1
33⅝	31¾	ARA wi			5	u33½	33½	33½	+ ⅝
54⅞	23½	ASA 3.15e	6.2		530	52⅝	50	51	+1½
12¾	8⅛	ATO .60	5.0	4	66	12⅛	12	12	
31¾	17	AVX s .25	.8	17	56	30¾	30⅛	30½	
42⅞	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.5	13	667	39⅝	38⅞	39⅝	+1½
34¼	17½	AcmeC 1.40	4.3	7	40	33	32¼	32¼	
4⅞	3¼	AdmDg .04	1.0	6	53	4	3⅞	3⅞	
14½	10⅞	AdaEx 1.49e	12.		37	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMI .20e	4.1	49	25	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
46⅞	30⅞	AMD n		16	131	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅞
36⅞	28⅞	AetnLf s1.80	5.0	5	621	35⅞	35⅝	35⅜	
28¼	19¼	Ahmans 1.20	5.9	4	79	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ½
3¼	2⅛	Aileen			9	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
42⅛	25	AirPrd .80	2.1	10	251	39	38⅜	39	— ⅛
28¼	18	AirbFrt 1.20	5.9	8	260	20½	19⅞	20½	+ ⅜
17⅛	11⅜	Akzona .80	5.5	7	151	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
8¾	6½	AlaP dpf.87	12.		4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
87½	67	AlaP pf 9	13.		z20	68	68	68	
105	86	AlaP pf 11	13.		z100	85½	d85½	85½	— ½
79¾	60	AlaP pf 8.16	13.		z390	62	61	61	—2¼
80	62⅛	AlaP pf 8.28	13.		z80	63½	63½	63½	+ ¼
15¼	13⅝	Alagsco 1.48	10.	8	16	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
45¾	15⅝	Alaskin .80	1.9	30	86	43	42	42	— ¾
36	27	Albany s 1	3.2	9	382	30⅞	29	30⅞	+1⅜
10¼	6⅝	Alberto .36	3.5	11	29	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
45	34¾	Albrtsn 1.20	2.9	8	318	41¼	41	41	
63⅝	37⅝	AlcanA 2.40	4.1	6	808	59	58	58⅞	— ⅝
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd 1.40a	4.1	7	11	33⅞	33¾	33¾	— ¼
9⅝	6	Alexdr .40	5.6	7	24	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	20	AlgCp 1.08a	3.9	6	48	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
28⅞	22	AlgCp pf2.86	12.		1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
36⅞	15⅞	AlgLud 1.40	4.0	6	156	34¾	34⅜	34¾	+ ⅜
54½	31⅞	AlglLd pf 3	5.8		4	51⅝	51⅛	51½	— ¾
22⅝	18⅝	AlglLd pf2.19	11.		14	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
18	14⅜	AllgPw 1.80	12.	7	155	15⅛	15	15⅛	
17¼	13⅝	AllenGp s 1	6.8	6	23	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
57½	24	Allergan .60	1.0	21	636	57⅝	57¼	57¼	
58⅝	28½	AlldCh 2	3.7		x586	54⅝	54¼	54½	— ¼
14⅝	11⅛	AlldMnt .86	6.6	7	180	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
22¼	12	AlldPd .60	3.1	9	9	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
27½	20⅞	AlldStr 1.60	7.2	5	295	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
38⅝	29⅝	AllisCh 2	6.7	23	374	30⅞	29¾	29¾	
18⅝	12	AllrAu .64b	4.8	9	12	16⅜	16	16	
64½	48⅝	Alcoa 3.20	5.2	4	530	61⅝	61⅛	61⅜	— ⅜
34½	16	AmlSug 1	3.3	10	12	30⅝	30½	30½	— ½
54½	35½	Amax s 2.40	4.7	9	x1026	52	50½	51½	—2⅛
32⅝	19	Amrce 1.32	5.2	6	8	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
52	33	Amrc pf2.60	6.5		3	40¼	40¼	40¼	+1
57½	25½	AHess 1.60	2.9	5	931	56	55	55⅞	+ ⅜
125	57⅛	AHes pf3.50	2.9		11	122	121¼	122	+ ¾
14	9¼	AmAir .40	3.7	3	230	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
6	3⅛	AmAir wt			182	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
20⅞	16	AAir pf 2.18	13.		197	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12	ABakr 1.20	6.8	8	14	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
69⅝	48½	ABrnds 5.50	8.2	6	139	67	66¼	66⅞	+ ¼
33	23¼	ABrd pf1.70	5.3		1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅝
33½	27⅜	ABrd pf2.75	10.		13	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	
35¼	28¾	ABrd pf2.67	7.8		3	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
47⅜	32⅝	ABdcst 1.60	4.5	6	706	35½	35	35⅛	
16¾	13	ABldM .78	4.8	7	36	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
41⅛	33⅝	AmCan 2.90	8.4	5	536	34¾	34⅜	34½	— ⅜
22¼	16⅞	ACan pf1.75	10.		5	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
7¼	3	ACentry		7	47	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	24⅝	ACyan 1.60	4.9	9	1908	32¾	32	32½	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	AmDist		72	59	17⅝	16¾	17⅛	+ ½
25½	17¼	ADT 1.16	5.5	8	128	21	20½	21	+ ¼
22⅞	17½	AElPw 2.22	13.	8	x1715	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
36¾	27¾	AmExp 1.80	6.1	6	1278	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
14⅛	9½	AFamil .60b	5.6	5	57	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
22½	17½	AGIBd 2e	11.		48	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	17	AGnCv 1.44a	6.5		10	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
38⅝	25¾	AGnIns 1	2.7	6	484	37½	37¼	37½	
16½	10⅛	AHeritLf .48	3.6	8	x5	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
24½	14¼	AmHoist 1.12	4.9	6	1052	23	21	23	+1⅝
29½	24⅞	AHome 1.60	6.2	10	2306	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅛
40⅝	23⅝	AmHosp .80	2.4	12	981	33½	33⅛	33½	
11½	8	AmInvt .40a	4.0	7	22	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
37	24⅛	AMI s .80	2.2	13	439	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+ ¾
9¼	5½	AmMotrs .07e	.8	5	1003	9	8⅞	9	
51½	36	ANatR 3.20	6.2	12	205	u51¾	51⅛	51⅝	+ ⅜
31½	19½	ASLFl n.80b	3.5	4	10	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
19⅝	11⅞	AShip .80	4.5	19	41	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
58¼	39½	AStand 3.60	6.6	6	40	54⅞	54½	54⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	ASterll .32	3.8	9	124	8⅝	8¼	8½	
34½	23½	AmStr .80	2.9	4	165	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
59⅝	48	AmStr pf			15	48¼	48¼	48⅛	— ⅛
64⅜	50⅛	ATT 5	9.8	6	3437	51⅜	50½	51¼	+ ½
67⅛	52⅝	ATT pf 4	7.5		24	53½	52⅞	53⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	38⅞	ATT pf 3.64	9.2		16	39½	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
49⅛	40	ATT pf 3.74	9.4		5	39⅞	d39⅞	39¾	— ¼
14⅝	11	AWatWk .96	7.2	5	6	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
19	15⅝	AWat pf1.43	8.8		z860	16⅛	16¼	16¼	—1¼
21⅞	16	Ameron 1.20	5.8	6	42	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
17⅜	11¼	AmesD .40b	2.4	6	42	17¼	17	17	— ¼
28¾	20¼	Ametek s 1	3.6	13	119	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
30	17⅝	Amfac 1.32	4.8	6	230	28	26⅞	27¼	— ¾
41	29½	AMP Inc 1	2.6	12	329	39½	39	39	— ¼
29¼	13½	Ampco .60a	2.1	12	19	28⅝	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅝
22¼	14¼	Ampex .20	1.0	11	110	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	AmrepCp		15	20	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
24⅜	14⅜	Amstar 1.35	6.4	8	154	22	21⅛	21⅛	—1
7¾	6	Amst pf .48	11.		6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
44⅜	32¼	Amsted 2.20	5.2	7	325	42⅞	41⅞	42⅛	— ⅛
25	14⅞	Analog s		17	26	23½	23¼	23¼	
18⅜	14⅛	Anchor s1.20	6.9	6	66	17⅜	16⅞	17½	+ ⅜
24⅝	18⅛	AnClay 1.12	4.9	7	25	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ½
8⅛	5½	Angelica .34	4.5	7	56	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
29⅜	10	Anixter .40	1.4	9	94	u29½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅞
39⅜	18⅜	Apache s.40	1.1	15	171	36¼	35⅞	36	— ¼
26	22½	ApPw pf2.65	12.		1	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
11¼	6¼	ApldDig		9	115	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	7⅜	ApplMg		12	294	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ¼
30½	21	Arcata 1.28	4.9	6	24	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ¼
39⅝	16⅛	ArchrD .20b	.5	16	763	37½	36	37	+ ⅛
11⅜	4¼	ArctEn .10e	2.2	10	79	4½	4⅜	4½	
21	16½	ArizPS 2	12.	6	552	16⅞	d16⅜	16½	— ¼
109	96⅛	AriPpf 10.70	11.		z658	99½	99¼	99¼	
12⅛	8	ArkBst .60	5.8		36	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
31½	22⅛	ArkLG s1.24	4.4	12	78	28½	27⅝	28⅜	+ ¼
4	1¾	ArlenRty			209	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
10⅜	5¼	Armada		7	4	8⅝	8¼	8½	
32¼	19	Armco 1.50	4.8	6	375	31⅛	29⅞	31	+ ¾
40¼	24	Arm pf 2.10	5.4		51	39	37½	39	+ ¾
19	14⅝	ArmCk 1.10	6.8	2	87	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	
44½	38	ArmC pf3.75	9.7		z140	38½	38½	38½	+1
24⅝	17⅛	ArmRu 1.20	6.2	5	15	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	18⅝	AroCorp 1b	4.3	6	17	23⅛	23	23	— ⅜
33	9⅞	ArrowE .20r	.9	6	27	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅜
16½	11	Arvin 1.12	8.6	5	80	13⅛	12⅞	13	
26¾	20	Arvin pf 2	9.0		2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
53½	16¼	Asarco 1.40a	2.0	7	1168	51½	49¼	50⅞	+1⅜
45½	32⅝	AshlOil 2.20	5.4	6	164	41	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
42¼	40¼	AshlO pf4.50	11.		108	40⅝	d39⅝	40	— ⅜
23⅝	15⅜	AsdDG 1.50	7.0	7	38	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
22½	17⅛	Athlone 1.40	7.0	5	16	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	16¾	AtCyEl 1.84	11.	7	86	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
100	57⅝	AtlRich 3.40	3.5	10	985	97⅞	95	97¼	+2½
45	37	AtlRc pf3.75	9.7		z30	38½	38½	38½	
119¼	68¾	AtlRc pf2.80	2.4		38	116½	113⅝	116½	+3¼
24	11	AtlasCp			261	23	22⅝	23	+ ½
41	28⅞	AutoDta .64	1.7	16	101	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	
29⅞	18⅝	AvcoCp 1.20	4.6	3	496	26½	25⅝	26⅛	+ ¼
59	39½	Avco pf 3.20	6.2		10	52	52	52	—1
74	49½	Avco pf 4.20	6.5		4	66	65	65	—1
21½	15⅝	Avery .72	3.3	9	230	u22⅝	21½	22	+1
28⅝	16⅝	Avnet .80	2.8	7	292	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅝
53¼	35⅜	Avon 2.80	8.0	8	2173	35⅝	d35	35	— ⅜
28½	10	Avdin		17	93	26⅝	26	26	— ⅜
		— B—B—B —							
63¾	10¼	BAV Liq 52c			4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	1¼	BT Mtg			21	2⅛	2	2	
13⅝	7	Bache .50a	4.0	9	154	12½	12	12⅜	— ¼
65	31	Bakrlnt .60	.9	19	294	64⅝	64⅛	64½	— ⅛
24⅝	17¼	Baldor s .20	1.2	10	107	17⅝	d16½	16⅝	—1⅜
40½	20¼	BaldwU 1.20	3.4	7	93	35⅛	34	35	+ ¾
60	30⅛	BldU pf 2.06	4.0		10	51⅞	50½	51⅞	+1
28⅞	20⅜	BallCp 1.40	5.7	5	20	24⅝	24⅜	24½	— ½
48⅝	23⅛	BallyMf s.10	.3	22	1197	32¼	31⅛	32¼	+1⅛
26	21⅛	BaltGE 2.44	11.	6	187	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
35¼	18¼	BanCal .92	2.7	7	114	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	12⅛	Bandag .60	3.2	9	511	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
30	19⅝	BangPnt .80	2.7	5	39	29¼	28	29¼	+1¼
40¼	27⅝	BanP pf 2	5.3		2	38	38	38	— ½
43½	31⅜	BkNY 2.72	7.5	5	40	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	
16	12⅝	BkofVa 1.16	8.4	4	101	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
30⅞	24	BnkAm 1.32	5.3	6	1762	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	— ¼
48⅛	33	BankTr 3.30	7.5	5	35	44½	44	44	— ¼
28	22¾	BkTr pf2.50	11.		13	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
49	40	BkTr pf4.22	10.		3	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
14	7⅜	Bonner .14	1.3	10	35	11⅛	11	11	
58¾	24⅞	Barber 1.60	3.2	11	25	50	49¼	49¼	—1
15½	11	BordCR .36	2.5	11	130	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	15½	BarnGp s.80	4.4	5	14	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
22⅞	18⅜	BarnBk n 1	4.5	6	34	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
26⅛	14⅜	BarryWr .52	2.0	13	85	26	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
40	23½	Bausch s 1	2.8	11	455	36⅝	35⅜	36⅛	+ ⅜
49½	35⅜	BaxtTrv .50	1.2	13	673	42⅞	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	3½	BayColP			48	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	18⅝	BayStG 2.20	9.3	7	6	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
13⅝	9⅛	BaykClg .48	3.6	7	4	u13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
38	26	Bearing .92	3.1	8	9	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
24¼	19⅜	BeatFd 1.20	5.5	6	421	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
49½	40⅝	Beat pf 3.38	7.6		3	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
32½	20	Beckm .32	1.0	17	236	31⅜	29⅞	31	+1½
36½	27⅜	BectnD .92	2.7	11	793	33⅞	33⅝	33¾	+ ⅜
63	22	Beech 1	1.6	17	386	61	59⅝	61	+2
16	4⅝	Beker		7	90	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
47¾	24¾	BelcoPt 1	2.2	8	196	45	42¾	45	+2
30⅝	21¾	Belden 1.60	5.6	5	7	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
9	6⅜	BeldnH .36b	5.2	6	28	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	14⅜	BellHow .96	3.4	18	187	29	28½	28½	— ⅜
15	6¼	BellInd .20a	1.5	8	73	13⅜	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅞	BelCd g s1.64			45	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
30½	21⅜	Bemis 1.40	5.2	5	20	27⅝	27	27	— ⅞
55⅝	36¼	Bendix 2.84	5.5	7	595	51⅞	50⅞	51¼	+ ⅛
32⅛	22⅛	BenfCp 2	8.6	5	319	23⅝	23	23⅝	— ⅜
140¼	100	Benef pf5.50	5.2		z320	105	105	105	— ½
26½	20	Benef pf2.50	12.		z250	21	20¾	20¾	
19⅞	2⅜	BengtB		40	2497	13¼	11⅜	12⅞	+1
7¼	3	BerkeyP		15	320	5⅝	4⅞	5⅜	+ ½
29⅛	20	BestPd .24	1.1	7	131	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ¼
25⅛	19½	BethStl 1.60	6.4	4	1909	25⅛	23¾	25⅛	+1⅛
47¾	31⅝	BigThr .88	1.9	14	120	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	14⅝	Binney .92	4.0	11	13	23⅝	23	23	— ¼
29¼	16⅝	BlsFSL s.80	3.4	6	99	23½	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	18	BlockDr .76	3.4	9	385	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
24½	19⅜	BlairJns 1	5.4	6	132	19¼	d18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
25½	15⅝	BlissL 1.10	5.6	6	15	19½	19⅝	19½	
27¼	21¼	BlckHR 1.60	6.1	10	218	26⅛	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜
37⅝	22½	BlueB 1.60	4.4	6	119	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ¼
6	3⅝	BobbieBr		5	207	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
68⅞	37¼	Boeing s1.80	2.7	9	4004	67⅝	65⅝	67⅛	+1⅝
40⅝	29⅝	BoiseC 1.50	4.0	6	146	37⅝	37⅛	37½	
27⅞	23⅛	Borden 1.82	7.7	5	406	23⅝	d23	23⅝	+ ⅜
37⅞	26⅜	BorgW 2.30	6.1	5	613	37½	36⅝	37½	+1⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Bormns .20e	3.4	8	22	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
24½	19⅞	BosEd 2.72	13.	6	77	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
86¼	70	BosE pf 8.88	13.		z260	71⅛	70	70	—1
11⅜	9	BosE pr1.17	13.		x29	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
14	11	BosE pr1.46	13.		x17	11⅛	11	11	
13¾	6¾	Braniff .20	2.1	11	1328	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
29¾	23⅜	BrigSt 1.20a	5.1	7	34	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅜
39¾	31	BristM 1.44	4.3	10	393	33⅞	33⅜	33¾	+ ⅛
44¾	35½	BristM pf 2	5.3		4	38	38	38	— ¼
35¼	18⅝	BritPet 1.02e	3.1	7	1116	32¾	32⅜	32¾	+ ⅛
25	18⅜	BkyUG 2.22	11.	7	51	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
26½	21⅝	BkUG pf2.47	11.		19	22	d21½	21½	— ½
30⅛	16⅜	BwnSh 1	3.5	7	6	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
30	9⅞	Brown .30	1.1	8	277	28⅛	27	28⅛	— ⅛
28¾	22½	BwnGp 2	7.8	4	13	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	BwnFer .70	4.1	10	189	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
15⅛	10⅛	Brnswk .80	5.7	6	258	14¼	13⅞	14	
30	24⅝	Brnsk pf 2.40	8.4		5	28½	28¼	28½	
33½	17½	BrushW s 1	3.3	10	43	30⅞	30	30⅞	— ⅛
25	16½	BucyEr .88	4.3	8	1235	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	15⅝	BulFor s 1	5.7	9	31	u17⅛	16½	17½	+1⅛
16⅝	9¼	Bundy 1	8.9	7	246	11⅜	10¾	11¼	+ ⅛
19½	15⅛	BunkrH 1.96	13.		25	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
32⅛	19	BunkR 1.20	4.1	8	305	29⅝	28⅞	29	— ⅜
32	21½	BnkR pf1.58	5.1		113	29½	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅜
20	15	BurlInd 1.40	7.8	7	309	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
71⅜	36½	BurlNo 2.10	2.9	5	695	u72	70⅜	72	+1
7½	5⅝	BrlNo pf .55	9.2		21	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
62½	37⅜	BrlNo pf2.85	4.5		101	u63⅝	62½	63⅜	+1½
34¼	21¼	Burndy 1	3.0	10	18	u34½	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
8⅜	3	BrnsRL		21	502	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
87½	64⅜	Burrgh 2.60	3.3	11	299	79	78¼	79	+ ¼
30¼	14	Bullrin s.80	2.8	9	68	29⅜	28⅞	29	
17⅛	7⅞	Buttes		98	314	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
		— C—C—C —							
43⅝	27	CBI Ind s1a	2.4	15	306	43¼	42½	42½	— ¾
56¼	44⅛	CBS 2.80	5.5	7	555	50½	49⅞	50½	+ ¼
11¼	6	CCI		7	154	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	CLC		27	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	10⅛	CNA Fn		4	18	17	17	17	
22¼	15¼	CNA pf 1.10	5.2		5	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
11⅜	9⅛	CNAI 1.14a	11.		2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
71	48⅛	CPC 3	4.4	9	232	68¼	68	68	
16⅞	14⅛	CP Nat 1.88	12.	9	14	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
28⅛	16¼	CTS .80	4.1	8	92	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
63	34	CabotC 1.60	2.7	8	41	60½	59¾	59¾	— ⅜
21⅝	9⅛	Cadence		6	61	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅜
36⅛	13¼	Caesars s		26	1375	17⅝	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅜
42⅜	15¼	Califin .50a	1.3	16	170	40	38⅞	39¾	+1½
7¼	2⅞	CamerB		8	33	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
35½	17	CmRL g s.60a	1.8		160	33	32⅝	32¾	+ ¼
34⅞	27¾	CamSp 1.90	6.3	7	957	31⅛	30	30¼	— ⅞
27⅞	19⅞	CampT 1.08	4.0	9	326	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅜
40	19⅞	CdPac g1.70e			392	37⅜	36¾	36⅞	— ⅜
16½	10	CanalR .64	4.0	19	8	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
29¼	18⅛	CanMil n1.16a	4.8	6	24	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
49⅞	36¼	CapCits .20	.4	11	44	46	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	CapHold 1.08	5.6	7	445	19½	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅜
9¼	3⅞	Caring g .10			2776	9⅜	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
29⅝	18⅛	Carlisle s.90	3.7	6	29	24¼	24	24¼	— ⅛
29½	21⅞	Carnot 1.50	6.1	7	856	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
61	46¾	CaroCO 5	10.		260	51	50¼	50¼	—1¼
8¾	6⅛	CaroFrg .44	5.2	5	195	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
22⅛	16¾	CarPw 2.08	12.	9	169	17¼	17	17⅛	
28½	22	CarP pf2.67	12.		3	22	22	22	
35⅜	24¾	CarTec 1.90	6.2	6	41	31½	30½	30½	—1
13	10⅛	CarrGn .79e	6.3		8	12½	12½	12½	
21⅞	16⅞	CarsPir 1.10	5.8	6	8	19⅛	18⅞	19	
20⅛	15¼	CartHw 1.10	6.3	7	617	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
34½	26⅛	CartHw pf 2	6.9		2	29	29	29	+ ½
8¾	6½	CartWal .40	4.8	9	41	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	7½	CascNG .92	8.4	6	15	11¼	11	11	
19	13	CastlCk .80b	5.5	12	146	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
61¼	30½	CatrpT 2.10	3.8	10	1008	56½	55⅞	56	— ½
17⅜	11¼	CecoCp .75	5.0	4	37	15	14⅞	14⅞	
50	39⅞	Celanse 3.20	6.8	5	66	47¾	46⅞	47⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	39	Celan pf4.50	11.		1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
8⅞	3⅜	Cenco		7	208	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
47⅜	18¼	Centex .25	.6	16	101	44⅝	43¼	44	— ½
16½	12¾	CenSoW 1.50	12.	6	723	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
20⅛	17½	CenHud 2.16	12.	5	39	17¼	17⅛	17⅜	
17½	14⅝	CenIlLt 1.70	11.	6	21	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
14⅛	11½	CenIlPS 1.36	12.	7	52	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
58⅝	21⅝	CenLoE 2	3.6	10	162	56¼	55¼	55½	—1¾
16	12⅝	CenPw 1.64	12.	6	45	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	11	CenSoya .84	4.9	8	508	17⅛	16⅞	17¼	
28¼	23¼	CenTel 2	8.2	7	112	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ½
54⅝	30⅜	CentrDat 1b	2.6	13	422	38⅝	37	38⅞	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅛	CntryTel .42	8.0	5	53	7⅜	7⅛	7¾	
19⅞	13⅞	Crt-teed .90	6.4	11	47	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	— ¼
27⅜	15¼	CessAir .80b	3.0	11	235	27	26½	27	— ⅛
28¼	20⅝	Chmpln 1.40	5.4	6	740	26	25	26	+1⅛
28½	20⅞	Chml pf1.20	4.8		2	25	24⅞	25	+ ½
13⅜	9	ChamSp .80	7.9	7	554	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
50	3⅝	ChartCo .60a	1.5	4	594	39⅞	39⅛	39¾	+ ⅛
45⅜	13⅜	ChartCo wt			150	31⅝	31	31½	+ ½
25½	17½	ChartCo pf			269	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
11	8⅛	ChasFd .80e	7.4		32	10¾	10½	10¾	
43⅞	28⅝	ChasM 2.80	6.9	4	111	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	— ⅛
77½	61	ChasM pf6.75	12.		4	59½	d58	58½	—2⅛
14½	9¾	Chelsea .60b	5.9	3	27	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
44¾	34	ChmNY 3.16	8.2	4	311	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅜
22¾	17½	ChNY pf1.87	8.9		42	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
25	18⅝	ChesVa s.84	3.8	32	11	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅜
25⅛	20⅝	ChesPn 1.28	5.8	9	362	22½	22	22⅛	
34½	25	Chessie 2.32	7.7	5	259	30¼	29⅝	30	— ¼
19⅞	8¼	ChiMlw		15	167	16½	15⅝	16½	+1
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			9	31¼	29¾	31¼	+1¼
29⅞	22½	ChiPneT 2	8.5	5	69	24⅜	23½	23½	— ⅝
5¼	3⅜	ChkFull .10e	2.4	7	35	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
25	10⅞	ChrisCft .52t	2.3	11	110	23½	22¾	23	— ½
9⅞	8⅛	ChCft pf 1	12.		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
51¾	24	ChCft pf1.40	2.8		1	50	50	50	—1
13⅝	5½	Christn .40e	3.1	8	15	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
26⅛	17	Chroma 1.10	4.4	6	95	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
100½	66⅛	Chroma pf5	5.2		19	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	5½	Chrysler			6731	11⅜	10	10⅝	— ⅜
6	2	Chrys wt			2210	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ½
21¾	8⅛	Chrys pf			349	13	11¼	11⅝	—1⅜
28⅞	20⅛	ChurCh .60	2.4	9	353	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
30¾	27½	CinBell 2.52	9.2	5	49	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
21	16	CinGE 1.96	13.	6	745	16⅛	d15⅝	15⅞	— ½
51½	39	CinG pf 4.75	12.		z50	39	39	39	—1
103⅛	77½	CinG pf 9.30	12.		z10	79	79	79	— ½
100	99¾	CinG pf10.20	10.		z5000	98	d98	98	—1⅜
37⅞	18	CinMil s .80	2.2	11	312	36⅜	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅝
26¼	20⅛	Citicrp 1.30	5.9	5	2948	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
107	53⅛	CitiesSv 4	4.1	8	x457	97⅝	96⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
22	14	CityInv 1.20	6.4	4	682	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	1	CityInv wt			16	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
41	29	CityIn pf1.31	3.5		2	37	37	37	+ ⅛
34	23	CityIn pf 2	7.0		203	29	27⅞	28¾	+ ½
45	35⅝	ClarkE 2.20	5.7	5	319	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
52⅝	16	ClarkOil .80a	1.9	8	2050	43	38⅞	42¾	+3⅞
37¼	27¼	ClvClf 1.40a	4.0	9	11	35¼	35	35	+ ¼
19⅝	15¼	ClevEl 2	13.	7	291	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	6⅛	Clevepk .40	7.6	17	35	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	Clorox .76	7.6	6	285	10	9⅞	10	
12½	8½	CluettPe .68	7.2	5	84	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅛
11⅞	9	CluetP pf 1	11.		11	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅛
9	4⅝	Coachm			502	6⅝	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
27½	20¼	CoastCp .40	1.5	5	649	27⅜	26⅝	27¼	
33	18½	CstlCp pf1.83	6.0		1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
7⅜	5½	CocaBtl .44	7.2	9	540	6⅜	6	6⅛	— ⅛
43⅞	31½	CocaCl 1.96	5.7	10	1388	34⅝	34	34¼	— ⅝
23	13⅛	CldwBk s.88	4.8	6	39	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
16⅝	10⅛	ColeNt .72	5.2	6	29	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
7¼	3	Coleco			704	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
19	13½	ColgPal 1.08	7.8	6	782	13⅝	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	7½	CollAlk .72	9.0	5	31	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅛	CollinF .32	2.6	6	85	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
27	18½	ColPen 1.48	6.6	5	411	22	20⅝	21⅛	— ⅜
54	34	ColtInd 2.50	4.9	6	15	51	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
42¼	27½	Colt pf 1.60	4.0		1	40	40	40	— ¼
115	75	Colt pf 4.25	3.9		1	109	109	109	
42¾	25¼	ColGas 2.56	6.2	10	1037	41⅞	41	41⅞	+ ⅛
57¾	51⅞	ColGs pf5.48	10.		1	55	55	55	— ¼
37¼	18⅛	ColuPct .42e	1.2	9	x204	35⅞	34½	35⅜	+ ⅜
26½	20⅛	ColSOh 2.32	11.	7	x73	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
27	21¼	CSO pf 2.42	9.5		15	25½	25¼	25½	— ⅜
64¼	34⅛	CmbEn 2.40	4.0	11	87	61	60⅛	60¼	— ⅜
15⅞	8½	CmbEq .07i			328	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
17	14⅜	Comdis n.28	1.8	10	28	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
26⅜	19⅞	CmwE 2.60	13.	8	1336	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	
8⅝	6½	CwE wtA			2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
20¼	15¼	CwE pf 1.42	9.3		4	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
20½	14⅞	CwE pf 1.90	12.		8	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
21¼	15⅞	CwE pf 2	13.		7	16	16	16	+ ¼
103½	99¾	CwE pf11.70	12.		z1300	99½	d99½	99½	— ⅛
26¼	19⅞	CwE pf 2.37	12.		2	20	20	20	— ⅛
28⅞	23	CwE pf 2.87	12.		11	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
89½	64	CwE pf 8.40	13.		z170	64	64	64	
47½	35½	Comsat 2.30	5.7	8	60	40¼	40	40⅛	— ¼
34¼	15⅞	ComPsy .60	1.8	16	65	34	33⅞	34	
22¼	16	CompS 1.88	12.	6	71	16¼	d15¾	16	
48⅝	28¾	Compgr .28	.9	8	197	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅜
24¼	10½	CompSci		16	229	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
59¼	23½	Cptvsn s		29	229	53	52½	52⅝	+ ⅝
19½	15½	ConAg s 1.34	7.1	6	24	19¼	19	19	
40½	25	ConeMil 1.80	4.7	5	535	39	38⅜	38½	
39½	31⅝	ConnGn n1.32	3.8	6	342	35⅛	34⅜	34¾	— ½
27½	17	ConnM 2	8.2	16	19	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
18	14⅝	CnnNG 1.60	10.	9	5	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
55⅞	28⅝	Conoco 1.90	3.6	7	1734	52⅝	51¾	52⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	12½	Conrac .80	3.7		46	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	
24½	21	ConEd 2.68	12.	5	339	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
48½	35	ConE pf4.65	12.		z350	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
50	39¼	ConE pf 5	12.		4	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	
27¼	21½	ConFds 1.76	7.3	6	431	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
64	54	ConF pf4.50	7.8		1	58	58	58	—4¼
28¼	22⅝	CnsFrt 1.30	5.4	5	237	24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
47	36	CnsNG 3.24	6.9	8	99	u47¼	46⅜	47	+ ¼
112	99	CnG pf10.96	10.		261	106	105	105½	+ ¼
23⅝	17⅝	ConsPw 2.36	13.	6	738	18¼	d17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
80⅞	60½	CnPw pf7.72	13.		z100	62	61	61	+ ½
24¼	18⅛	CnPw pr2.50	13.		1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
22⅝	16½	CnPw pr2.23	13.		1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
24⅛	18	CnPw pf2.43	13.		15	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅜
17½	7⅛	ContAir .40	3.9		299	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	
8½	5	ContCop		5	84	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅜	9¼	CntC pf 1.25	12.		z50	10½	10½	10½	— ½
28⅜	24	CntlCorp 2.20	7.8	5	603	28¼	28	28⅛	— ⅜
32¼	25⅝	CntlGrp 2.40	8.0	6	236	30⅛	29⅞	30	— ⅜
24½	18⅜	CntGp pf 2	11.		4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
49	39⅞	CntGp pf4.50	11.		41	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
30⅝	24	Contill 1.60	6.1	5	161	26⅜	26	26½	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅜	CntlTel 1.36	9.2	7	621	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
62½	28⅞	CtlData .60	1.0	9	523	60	58⅜	60	+1½
48½	38	CnDt pf 4.50	12.		z70	39	39	39	— ½
30⅝	26	Conwd 1.70	5.6	8	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
10⅛	4½	CookUn .15e	2.6	9	121	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
69½	46¼	Coopln 1.84	2.7	9	222	68⅜	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅜
39⅛	31⅝	Coopl pf2.90	7.3		56	39⅝	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅝	CoopLab .60	2.7	11	299	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
17	10⅛	CoopTR .80	6.9	4	27	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	18	Copelnd .92	3.8	13	53	u24½	23¾	24¼	+ ⅜
21	15¾	Copewd 1.48	7.2	5	5	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
6½	4½	Cordura .44	7.5	10	87	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
24	12⅝	Coreln s .58	2.3	9	52	u24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
65	49⅝	CornG 2.72	4.0	7	364	52½	51⅞	52⅛	+ ⅜
30⅛	22⅞	CorrBlk 1.56	5.7	10	105	27⅞	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜
26	19¼	Cowles 1	4.1	19	164	24¼	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
11⅞	6⅛	Craig .06t		21	28	6⅞	d 6⅝	6⅞	
40	28	Crane 1.60b	4.0	29	77	39⅞	39¼	39¾	+ ½
12	7⅛	CredifF .50	5.1	7	126	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
35⅜	25⅞	CrockN 2	6.9	3	86	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	22¼	CrckN pf2.18	9.6		8	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
22¼	14	CrmpK 1.20	5.8	7	22	20¾	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
21	17⅜	CrouHl s.92	4.6	10	74	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
35½	26⅛	CrwnCk		6	64	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
49⅝	32½	CrwZel 2.10	4.4	9	387	48⅛	47⅛	48	+ ⅝
60¼	35½	CrumF 2.52	4.5	5	64	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ¼
13⅝	6⅞	Culbro			6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
39⅛	27⅞	CumEn 1.80	5.5	5	104	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	
13	9	CunnDrg .40	3.8	8	2	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
11⅜	8¾	CurrInc 1.10	12.	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
31	13⅛	CurtW .80	2.9	12	201	27⅝	27¼	27⅛	— ¼
38½	22⅛	CurtW A 2	5.8		5	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	—1⅜
29⅝	17½	Cyclops .88	3.4	4	25	26	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —							
12⅛	7⅝	DPF		4	82	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅜	4⅞	Damon .20	3.0	68	264	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ½
20	12⅝	DanRiv 1.12	5.9	5	145	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ¼
30⅛	22⅞	DanaCp 1.56	6.1	5	182	25⅞	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
28⅞	16⅜	Daniel .30	1.1	13	7	27⅜	27½	27⅜	+ ⅜
49⅝	37⅛	DartInd 1.80	4.3	6	174	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
49⅛	37	Dart pf 2	4.9		2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
74½	46	DataGen		13	113	62⅜	61½	62⅜	+ ⅞
48⅛	28	DataTer .30	1.1	9	369	28½	d27⅞	28½	+ ½
113¾	66½	Datapnt		18	167	112	111¼	112	
18⅛	13½	Dayco .56b	4.1	3	34	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
87	68½	Dayc pf4.25	5.9		z20	72	72	72	
46¼	36½	DaytHd 1.80	3.9	7	780	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
17¼	13⅜	DaytPL 1.74	12.	7	x152	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
78⅛	61	DPL pf 7.70	12.		y200	62½	62½	62½	—3½
113	99	DPL pf12.50	12.		y60	102	102	102	+ ⅛
41½	33¼	Deere 1.80	5.5	7	541	35⅝	35	35⅛	— ⅜
14⅛	11½	DelmP 1.48	13.	6	132	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
47⅜	36	DeltaA 1.20	3.2	7	268	38	37½	38	— ⅛
8¾	5⅝	Deltec 2.50c			2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17	8⅝	Deltona		5	156	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
21¼	16⅛	DenMf s 1	5.1	7	174	19⅝	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	13⅜	Dennys .88	6.0	6	28	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
20	14⅜	Dentsply .88	4.8	10	53	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
13	10	DeSoto 1	8.2	9	518	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
15⅞	12¼	DetEd 1.60	13.	7	226	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
75	56½	DetE pf7.36	13.		z100	58	57½	57½	+ ½
25⅞	20⅝	DE pfB 2.75	13.		8	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅞	DetE pr2.28	13.		3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
25⅝	19⅝	Dexter 1	4.2	9	379	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	DiGior .56	4.3	8	119	13	12⅞	13	
27	20⅝	DiGior pf2.25	8.9		14	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅝
26½	16⅜	DialCp 1.20	6.8	5	12	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
47½	32½	DiaInt 2.20b	5.0	10	392	45¾	42½	44⅛	+2⅝
21¼	16½	DiaInt pf1.20	6.0		6	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
35½	19⅛	DiamS 1.60	4.6	10	2748	34⅞	32⅝	34¼	+1⅝
38½	18⅝	Diebold .70	1.8	12	136	u38⅝	37⅞	38	— ½
75¼	48⅝	DigitalEq		16	449	73⅝	72	73½	+1⅞
15⅞	8½	Dillingm .60	4.3	7	317	14	13½	14	+ ½
27¼	21⅞	Dilingm pf2	7.5		7	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	
23¼	15½	Dillon s 1.08	6.7	9	43	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
48⅛	33	Disney .72	1.6	12	605	45½	45	45⅛	— ½
8¾	2½	Divrsfdln		11	449	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅜	DivrsMtg			89	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
19¼	10	DrPepr .68	4.7	13	2502	14½	14⅛	14½	— ¼
27	13⅜	Documat		16	169	13⅝	d12⅝	13	— ⅜
64	34⅜	Dome g s.50	.8		217	64	63⅝	63½	
24	18⅝	Donald n.60	2.7	8	133	23⅛	22	22	—1
6	3¼	DonLJ .14	2.5	13	116	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	25½	Donnly 1.14	4.0	8	x43	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
20	12⅛	Dorsey .75	5.2	5	34	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
39½	27⅜	Dover s .86	2.2	12	96	39½	38⅝	39½	
36½	24⅞	DowCh 1.60	4.8	8	1321	34	33½	33⅝	— ½
49½	32½	DowJn 1.60	3.5	14	x25	45⅝	44⅝	45¼	+1¼
38⅛	23⅛	Dravo 1.36	3.7	10	58	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
60⅝	35⅝	Dressr 1.10	1.9	10	268	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞	—1⅛
17¼	14⅛	DrexB 1.72	11.		24	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Drevfs .60a	2.6	8	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	
45⅞	37	duPont s 2a	5.0	6	936	40⅝	40¼	40¼	
44½	35¼	duPnt pf3.50	9.5		2	37⅜	37	37	+ ¼
56½	44½	duPnt pf4.50	10.		8	45	44⅞	45	+ ½
20⅛	16¼	DukeP 1.92	12.	6	1436	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
82	66	Duke pf6.75	10.		2	67	67	67	— ⅛
94½	73	Duke pf8.70	11.		z190	76¼	76	76	—1
90⅞	69	Duke pf8.20	11.		z80	71⅞	71½	71½	+1½
28⅞	24¼	Duke pf2.69	11.		6	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
91½	70	Duke pf8.28	12.		z50	70	70	70	—1
46¾	30⅛	DunBr 1.76	4.0	14	212	44	43½	44	+ ½
16⅞	13⅜	DuqLt 1.80	13.	8	113	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
21	15½	Duq pf 2	13.		z570	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
23¼	18	Duq pr 2.31	13.		z200	18	18	18	— ⅜
27½	23	Duq pr 2.75	11.		z100	24	24	24	— ⅜
11½	7⅛	DutchB .18	1.7	19	6	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅞	DynAm .10	1.4	10	67	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —							
27⅞	23½	EGG s		17	145	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅜	EMI		75	301	3	3	3	
46¾	22⅛	E Sys s 1	2.5	13	125	40⅛	39½	40⅛	— ⅜
25⅜	19⅜	EagleP .88	4.1	7	28	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
21⅛	15	Easco 1.20	6.9	6	9	17⅜	17½	17½	
9¾	5⅞	EastAir		4	1069	9⅛	9	9	
24½	19	EsAir pf2.69	13.		11	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ¼
25⅝	15⅝	EastGF .92	4.1	10	186	22½	22¼	22⅜	— ⅜
15½	11⅝	EastUtl 1.60	13.	7	20	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
66⅜	44	EsKod 2.40a	5.0	7	1915	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ¼
29⅝	23⅝	Eaton s 1.72	6.5	5	167	27	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
21½	14⅛	Echlin .44	2.6	12	493	17½	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
30⅛	23½	EckrdJk 1	3.8	10	142	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅛
35	23½	EdisBr 1.32	5.1	6	25	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
23¾	13½	Edwrd .60a	2.8	6	100	22⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
29	16⅛	ElPaso 1.48	5.4	8	2230	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	— ⅛
24⅝	18½	EPG dpf2.35	12.		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
14	8¼	ElcorCp .24	1.7	9	35	14	13½	13⅝	
11½	5½	ElecAssc		16	175	10⅜	10⅛	10½	— ⅜
28	18⅝	EDS 1	3.9	13	46	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅝	ElMeMg		43	489	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9½	6⅝	EMM pf			7	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	17⅝	Elgin 1.60	7.8	7	17	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ¼
7⅞	3½	Eltxir		14	45	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
39	32⅛	EmrsEl 1.60	4.7	10	667	34	33¼	33⅜	+ ¼
23⅝	14⅝	EmryA 1	6.8	10	181	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
41¾	27⅝	Emhart 2.40	8.5	5	359	28⅝	27⅝	28⅜	+ ½
14½	11⅛	EmpDs 1.44	12.	7	15	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
36¼	15⅛	EmpGas .50	1.4	8	16	35⅛	35	35	— ⅜
36⅛	25⅜	EngMC s		9	1121	34⅞	33⅞	34	— ⅛
21	13⅜	EnnisB s.56	3.3	7	10	17¼	17	17	
31½	17	Ensrch 1.56	5.0	12	344	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
19½	12⅜	Entex s .80	5.2	8	280	15⅞	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
23⅞	12⅝	Envrtec 1	7.2		122	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
24½	19	Equifx 2.20	11.	7	27	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
11½	8⅛	Equimk .96	9.1	7	8	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
24½	19	Eqmk pf2.31	12.		11	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
28½	17¾	EquitG s1.64	6.0	6	35	27½	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
20⅜	14	EqtLf 2	13.	8	36	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ¼
32	23¾	Esmrk 1.84	6.6	6	257	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
23⅜	12⅝	Esquire .70	4.6	5	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
14⅛	10⅝	EssexCh .80	6.7	5	49	12½	12	12	— ⅜
41	10⅜	Estrlin .80	2.1	10	109	39¼	38	39	+ ⅜
30½	22¼	Ethyl 1.50	5.1	6	171	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
25⅜	17⅞	EvanP 1.60a	7.0	5	226	23	22½	22⅝	
14	10⅜	Evan pf1.40	12.		3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅜	Evan pf2.10	12.		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
44½	25¼	ExCelO 1.90	4.5	8	52	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
18¾	14½	Exclsr 1.77e	12.		5	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
63⅜	48⅜	Exxon 4.40	7.2	6	3427	61⅞	60½	60⅝	— ¼
		— F—F—F —							
31⅛	22¾	FMC 1.40	4.8	6	222	29⅝	28⅝	29	— ⅛
40	31⅛	FMC pf 2.25	6.0		15	37⅝	37	37½	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅜	Fabrge .48	3.5	12	251	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
8	4½	FabriCtr .28	5.5	5	17	5⅛	5	5⅛	
7⅛	4¼	FacetEnt .15e	2.4	86	38	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
57¾	25	Fairchd s1.20	2.2	8	229	54½	53⅛	54½	— ¼
15	8⅝	FairmtF .76	5.4	11	55	14¾	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
15¼	10⅝	FamDlr .40	3.2	6	20	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
16	11⅜	FrWstFn		3	13	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
4½	3⅛	FarahMf			177	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	3	Fedders			138	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
46¼	35⅝	FedCo 2.40	6.5	7	13	37	37	37	
62⅝	21	FedExpr		18	488	u65½	61⅞	64½	+2½
20¼	14¼	FdMog s1.08	6.4	5	49	17¼	16¾	16⅞	
19⅝	14	FedNM 1.28	8.9	5	1573	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	
32½	20⅜	FedPB 1	3.1	31	75	32¼	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
39¾	26½	FPap pf1.20	3.0		21	u40	39⅜	40	+1½
21	12⅛	FdSignl s 1	5.0	8	4	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
33⅛	25⅜	FedDSt 1.70	6.3	7	833	27⅝	26⅝	27	
26⅜	19	Ferro 1.20	5.4	5	91	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
13½	8	FidFin .60	7.0	3	17	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
34½	29½	FidUnl 2.80	9.4	5	5	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
37¾	24¾	Fidcst 1.40a	5.3	4	19	26½	26¼	26½	
18½	9⅝	Filmwy .20b	2.0	8	145	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
11	6½	Filmwy pf			30	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19	11	FinCpA .50	3.2	5	45	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ½
19½	13	FinSBar 1	7.3	4	26	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
45½	25½	FinlFed 1.40	4.1	6	238	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	— ⅜
13⅝	8⅛	Firestn .60	6.7	7	454	9⅛	9	9	
21¾	12⅜	FtChrt .80	5.6	5	611	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
19⅝	14	FstChic 1.20	8.0	5	995	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
42½	31½	FtBnTx 1.56	3.7	8	125	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅜
42¼	31⅛	FtmBn 1.50	3.7	8	57	40⅞	39⅞	40¼	
33¼	12	FstMiss .40	1.3	18	144	31⅞	31¼	31½	— ¼
33⅞	25½	FstNBo 2.20	6.9	5	28	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅜
25¼	20⅛	FNStBn 2.20	10.	5	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
15	8⅛	FstPa .44	5.0	6	638	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
3	1⅜	FstPa wt			79	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
2⅛	1½	FtPaMtg			16	2	2	2	
19½	10⅛	FtUnRl 1.28	7.2	18	74	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
8⅛	6⅛	FtVaBk .52	7.7	5	47	6⅝	6¾	6¾	
28	22½	FtWisc 1.88	7.1	5	4	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
15½	7⅛	FishFds .40	4.3		101	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
24½	14⅛	FishrSci .52	2.4	7	45	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
11½	7	FleetEnt .52	6.3	9	120	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
20¼	15½	Fleming 1	5.0	8	21	20⅛	20	20	
19⅜	12½	FlexiV .80	5.1	4	78	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
15	11⅛	Flexi pf1.61	14.		22	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
63¼	46½	FlaECst .10e	.2	4	6	62⅝	62	62	— ½
28⅝	21½	FlaPL 2.40	9.9	6	243	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	24⅝	FlaPow 3	11.	7	134	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅛
49½	27⅝	FlaStl 1.80	3.7	5	54	48⅝	48¼	48½	—1
64⅛	34½	Fluor s 1	2.0	15	441	61⅜	60	60⅜	+ ⅜
26⅞	16⅞	FooteC 1.70	6.9	8	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
45⅜	29⅜	FordM 4	12.	3	911	33⅝	33	33⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	17⅝	ForMK 1.56	5.9	5	218	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅜
49	28⅝	FMK pf1.80	4.1		3	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ ⅝
13½	10	FtDear 1.24	12.		9	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
47¼	38⅜	FrtHow 1.32	3.1	10	554	43½	42	42¼	—1½
28⅜	18⅛	FosWh s.64a	2.3	10	284	28⅝	28	28	— ⅝
14	5⅛	Fotomat			210	7⅝	7½	7½	
48½	29⅝	FourPha		10	226	32⅝	32	32¼	+ ¼
14¼	8⅛	FoxStaP .68	5.8	7	12	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
44⅜	29⅝	Foxbro 1.30	3.2	9	15	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	FrankM .40	6.6	4	122	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
64½	30	FrptMn s1.50	2.3	13	250	64⅛	63¼	64⅛	— ½
18½	9⅛	Frigtrn .30	3.0	9	198	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
40	26¼	Fruehf 2.40	8.2	4	95	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	9⅛	Fuqua .50	2.4	5	1336	u20⅝	19	20⅝	+1⅛
16⅝	12½	Fuqa pf 1.25	7.4		56	u17	16¼	17	+ ⅜
		— G—G—G —							
13	9¼	GAF .68	6.3	6	121	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
17½	13⅛	GAF pf 1.20	8.6		8	14	14	14	+ ⅛
46	24¼	GATX 2	5.2	7	135	38⅞	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅛
56½	32⅜	GAT pf 2.50	5.3		3	47⅝	47	47	— ⅝
49¼	34¼	GCA s .20	.5	31	738	44⅜	43	43⅝	—1⅛
14⅝	7	GDV		5	52	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
6⅜	3⅝	GF Eqp			23	2	3⅝	3⅝	
27⅞	15¼	GK Tec 1.30	4.8	6	399	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
33½	22½	GK pf 1.94	6.1		179	32⅝	31½	32	— ½
3⅜	2	GMR Pr			15	2⅝	2½	2½	
42½	30⅜	GalvHo n.40	1.0	18	28	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
36⅜	22¼	GamSk 1.50	4.5	6	10	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	
28	19¼	GaSk pf1.60	6.1		4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
49¼	33⅝	Gannett 2	4.3	13	204	46¾	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
13½	6⅝	GapStr .38	5.8	5	46	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
26¼	14⅜	Garfink 1.24	7.9	5	15	16⅜	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
16¼	12⅜	GasSvc 1.28	8.3	6	39	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	Gatewy .60	5.6	5	17	u10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
54¾	23⅞	GearhtO .36	.7	27	103	u55⅝	54¼	55⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	20⅝	Gelco 1.20	4.2	6	70	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
38	20⅝	GemCa			6	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
17½	14	GemIn 1.80	13.		4	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
15	9⅝	GAInv 2.12e	15.		30	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
67	44⅛	GnAmO .60b	.9	25	130	64⅝	64	64½	+ ⅜
17⅜	13⅝	GnBcsh .80	5.2	4	29	15½	15¼	15¼	
17½	6⅛	GenCare		17	17	16¼	16¼	16¼	
25⅛	17¾	GCinm s .68	3.0	10	35	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
85¼	27¼	GDyns 1.20	1.5	12	989	78⅜	75½	78⅛	+1½
95	50	GDyn pf4.25	4.8		5	88	87⅝	88	—1
57½	45	GenEl 2.80	5.0	9	861	55⅝	55	55⅝	+ ⅜
37	28⅛	GnFds 2	6.8	6	601	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
47	27⅝	GnGth 1.57e	3.8	28	57	41	41	41	
23¼	12⅝	GnHost .70	3.7	6	10	19	18½	19	+ ¼
54	27¾	GnInst .80	1.5	10	325	52	51⅜	51⅞	+ ⅜
48	35½	GnInstr pf3	6.7		6	45	44⅝	44⅝	—1⅛
14⅝	10¼	GenMed .44	3.3	10	33	13½	13½	13½	
28½	23½	GnMills 1.32	5.4	8	839	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
65⅞	49⅛	GMot 5.45e	10.	5	2788	54⅝	54⅛	54½	+ ⅛
46¾	36⅜	GMot pf3.75	10.		8	37⅜	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
62⅜	48⅝	GMot pf 5	10.		12	49	d48½	48½	— ⅛
18¼	11¾	GnPort .80	4.7	4	187	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
18	7	GPU 1.20e	14.	4	515	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
14	7¼	GnRefr		6	12	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
39⅜	25	GnSignl 1.28	3.6	11	540	36	35¼	36	
11	8	GnSteel .40	4.4	7	25	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
30⅜	26⅛	GTE 2.72	9.7	7	675	28⅛	28	28⅛	
31	25⅝	GTE pf 2.50	9.8		6	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅜
26⅜	20½	GTE pf 2.48	11.		20	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
14¼	11¼	GTFl pf1.30	11.		z100	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
26⅝	17⅝	GTire 1.50	8.4	5	220	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Genesco		100	194	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
24¼	17¼	Gensl g s1.20			55	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
26⅞	21	GenuPt s.88	3.7	11	31	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
31⅜	23½	GaPac 1.20	4.2	9	959	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
36¼	30	GaPac pf2.24	6.6		2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ¼
34⅜	30	GaPac pfB	6.8		6	33	32½	33	
24⅝	19⅞	GaPw pf2.56	13.		17	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅝	GaPw pf2.52	13.		4	20	19⅝	19⅝	
27¼	22	GaPw pf2.75	12.		17	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
77⅛	58	GaPw pf7.72	13.		z150	60⅝	60	60	
59½	27⅜	Geosrc .80	1.4	15	54	57⅝	56⅝	57⅜	+ ⅜
30⅞	23	GerbPd 1.62	6.7	7	24	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
94½	35½	Getty 1.50e	1.7	12	1165	91½	89	89	—2½
18¾	14⅜	Getty pf1.20	7.9		5	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
11⅞	5⅜	GiantPC		14	26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10	GibrFn .60	5.6	5	139	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
37	14	GidLew 1	3.0	6	120	33½	32⅝	33⅛	— ½
19½	12	GiffHill .92	5.0	5	96	18½	18	18½	+ ½
28	23⅝	Gillette 1.72	6.9	7	496	25⅛	25	25	—1
11⅜	6⅝	Ginostnc .40	3.5		107	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	15¼	GleasW .80	3.2	7	60	25	24⅝	25	
53	14⅝	GlobMar .20	.4	12	239	50⅝	49⅝	49½	—1⅜
17	10⅛	GldWFn .54	3.6	6	126	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
24	17⅜	Gdrich 1.44	7.2	4	67	20⅛	20	20	
10	8⅛	Gdrich pf.97	11.		z130	9	9	9	
18⅛	11⅞	Goodyr 1.30	9.5	6	324	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
29	16⅝	GordJw .72	2.5	6	40	29	28⅛	29	+ ½
29¼	22	Gould 1.72	6.9	7	308	25⅝	24⅞	25	— ⅜
43⅝	25⅝	Grace 2.05	5.0	9	268	41½	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅜
40¼	31⅛	Grainger 1.20	2.4	11	106	39⅛	39	39	
14⅛	10	GranitvI 1	8.2	6	18	12¼	12	12¼	
16¼	9⅝	GrayDr .80	7.4	5	20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	GtAtPc			114	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	20	GtLkInt .60a	2.8	5	x14	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
32	24	GNIrn 3.75e	13.	10	14	28⅜	28	28⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	30⅝	GtNoNk 1.60	4.6	6	55	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
27⅝	16⅜	GtWFin s.88	4.7	5	762	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
17½	11	Grevh 1.04	5.8	7	3056	u17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	+1⅛
3⅜	13-32	Greyhnd wt			953	u 4	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅜
11⅞	8⅛	GrowG .44b	4.1	7	43	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅜	GthRty			13	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
32½	14⅜	Grumm 1.20	4.3	14	274	28	27⅝	28	
24⅛	20	Grum pf2.80	12.		6	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ¼
16⅛	10	Guardn s.32	2.2	7	113	15	14⅝	14⅞	
19⅝	13⅛	GlfWstn .75	4.1	4	545	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
40	30⅛	GlfW pf 2.50	6.7		2	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
40¼	23	GulfOil 2.25	5.8	6	1576	39⅛	38¾	39	
32⅞	10⅛	GulfRes .32	1.1	18	448	30⅝	29⅝	29½	— ¼
55	13½	GulfR pf 2.20	.4		3	50	50	50	—2
40½	16½	GulfR pf1.30	3.5		18	37½	36½	37	— ½
37½	17	GulfR pf1.60	4.7		21	34¼	34	34	
13⅜	10⅜	GlfStUt 1.36	13.	7	346	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
27¼	13½	GulfUtd 1	5.9	9	931	20⅝	19⅞	20	— ½
17⅛	9	Gulton .60	3.5	9	75	17	16⅝	17	+ ½
		— H—H—H —							
10⅝	2⅞	HMW		7	92	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
25½	18⅝	HackW s 2	10.	6	37	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅛	Haloca		4	5	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
29⅝	23¾	HallFB 1.34	5.3	9	241	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
101	59⅜	Hallbt 2	2.0	15	553	100	98⅞	99⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	18	HamrP 1.50	6.4	5	85	23⅜	23½	23½	
16	12¼	HanJS 1.52a	12.		34	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
17½	15¼	HanJI 1.84a	12.		13	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
15½	10½	Hndlmn 1	9.2	5	45	11	10⅞	10⅞	
51	18¼	HandyH .70	1.6	22	272	44⅜	43½	44⅜	+ ⅜
41⅞	32¼	Hanna 2	5.1	6	39	39⅞	39¼	39⅝	— ⅜
48⅞	28¼	HarBrJ 1.44	4.1	6	105	35	34⅝	34¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Hardees .24	1.7	6	53	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
26	11⅛	Harnish .40	2.9		350	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
36⅜	18⅛	Harrah .50	1.4	15	310	36⅛	36	36	
34⅞	23¼	HarrBk 2	7.3	6	5	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	25⅛	Harris .72	2.0	14	276	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
36½	28⅝	Harsco 2	5.6	7	24	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	10	HartSM .88	7.0	5	69	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
28⅝	18⅞	HarteHk .68	2.7	13	29	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
13	7⅛	HartfZd .40b	4.6	4	35	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	13¼	HatlSe 1.50a	11.	9	5	14½	14	14⅛	
27	22	HwiiEl 2.44	11.	6	99	22¼	d21⅞	22	— ⅛
18¾	8⅝	HayesA .40	3.9		129	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
29⅝	12⅛	Hazeltn .60	2.4	10	47	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
31⅜	16¼	HeathTec s		6	32	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
19	9⅞	Hecks .30	1.8	8	96	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
53½	6⅝	HeclaM		14	509	47	44⅜	46½	+1¼
28⅛	21¼	HeilmB s1a	3.8	9	103	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
43¼	34½	HelnzH 2.20	5.2	7	73	42⅞	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
32½	26½	Heinz pf1.70	5.3		107	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	6⅛	HeleneC		8	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
34	16	Hellrint 1.20	5.5	7	484	22⅝	21¾	22	— ⅝
57	32⅝	HelmrP s.36	.7	19	124	55⅝	54⅜	54½	—1⅛
3⅝	1½	HemCap			10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅜	16⅝	Herculs 1.20	5.7	5	710	21½	21	21⅛	— ⅜
26½	17⅜	Hershy 1.40	6.2	6	34	23½	22½	22½	— ⅜
11⅜	7½	Hesston		10	17	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	Hesin pf1.60	11.		x4	14½	14¼	14¼	
32⅝	25⅛	Heublin 1.60	5.6	8	345	30½	29½	29¾	— ⅜
70½	46⅛	HewltPk s.40	.6	20	786	67¼	66⅛	67⅛	+ ⅜
24	9⅞	HiShear .40	1.9	7	44	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	6¼	HiVolt .12	.9	15	115	12⅞	12½	12¾	— ⅛
38⅛	30⅝	Hillenbd 1.30	4.0	6	2	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
36⅜	22	Hilton 1.36	3.9	9	2731	35⅞	34⅝	35	— ⅜
25	15⅝	Hobart 1.20	7.3	7	82	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	15¼	Holiday .66	3.6	11	699	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	
53⅝	15⅝	HollyS			45	48½	47⅝	48⅛	+1
10⅜	8⅛	HmeG pf1.10	13.		26	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
65	31	Homst 1.60	2.7	13	x495	60⅝	59	59⅛	— ⅜
28⅛	22	Honda .33e	1.3	14	6	25⅜	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
93	63⅛	Honwll 2.60	2.9	8	578	88⅝	87⅝	88⅛	+ ⅞
23½	15⅜	HoovU 1.24	6.9	6	50	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
11½	2⅜	Horizon		11	430	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅞
47⅞	26	HospCp .50	1.1	16	218	47½	47	47¼	
19¾	12⅝	HostInt .60	3.8	5	138	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	27⅝	HougM 1.60	5.0	7	9	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅛	HousFb .20	4.1	12	49	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
22	16⅝	HoushF 1.55	8.9	4	191	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
31⅜	27	HouF pf2.50	9.3		2	27	27	27	
31⅞	26¼	HousIn 2.68	9.2	6	196	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
45	25	HousNG 1.10	2.4	12	674	45⅜	45	45	— ⅛
25⅞	9⅛	HowdJn .44	1.9	15	1642	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+1
19⅝	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.76	10.	8	22	17¼	17	17⅛	
32⅝	16½	HudMn g.60e			190	31	30¼	30⅛	— ⅜
20½	16⅝	Hutty s .60	3.1	7	25	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
61⅜	31⅝	HughsTl s.84	1.5	15	457	57⅜	56⅝	57⅛	+ ⅛
38	30⅝	Human s.75	2.0	17	307	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	19⅝	Huma pf2.50	12.		21	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	11	HuntCh .40	3.4	9	150	12	11⅞	11⅞	
24⅝	22	HuttEF s.80	3.3	5	242	24¼	23⅞	24	— ⅛
15½	10⅛	Huyck .72	5.3	9	37	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
		— I—I—I —							
30⅞	22⅝	IC Ind 1.84	7.6	5	140	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
47	37	IC In pf3.50	9.2		34	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
6	3⅛	ICN			815	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
53⅝	38⅝	INACp 3.30	6.5	5	37	51⅛	50⅝	51	— ⅛
26¼	23	INA pf 1.90	7.6		1	25	25	25	—1
17½	14¼	INAIn 1.68	12.		9	14⅝	14½	14½	
15⅛	10⅝	IU Int .95	7.4	59	356	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
50	37⅛	IUInt A			1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅞
25¼	16½	IUInt pf1.25	5.2		1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
20½	13⅜	IUInt pf1.36	7.1		5	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
26⅜	20⅛	IdahoP 2.40	11.	9	82	21⅝	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
27½	19⅛	IdealB 1.60	6.5	5	102	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ½
7	4⅛	IdealT .24t	4.3		10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	17½	IllPowr 2.28	13.	7	209	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
22⅝	16⅜	IlPow pf2.04	11.		z70	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
23	19⅛	IlPow pf2.10	11.		z10	18½	d18½	18½	— ⅜
29½	22¼	ITW 1	3.9	7	119	25⅝	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
29⅝	18⅛	ImplCp 1.20	5.7	4	481	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	INCO .60	2.1	32	782	28¼	27⅝	28¼	— ½
9⅝	6	IncCap			15	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
10¼	8½	IncCC 1.02e	11.		9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
76½	60	IndiM pf7.76	13.		z10	60	60	60	—2½
86¾	67⅛	IndiM pf8.68	13.		z20	69	69	69	—1½
22½	16⅛	IndIM pf2.15	13.		9	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
23	17	IndIM pf2.25	13.		3	17¼	17	17	— ⅜
30⅝	25⅛	IndIGas 2.60	9.4	5	4	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
24	19½	IndiPL 2.12	11.	6	32	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅜	IndNatl 1.60	8.5	5	15	18⅜	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	14⅜	Inexco .14	.4	30	506	36⅛	35⅜	35⅞	— ⅜
62⅞	46⅜	IngerR 3.16	5.4	8	257	59½	57⅜	58⅛	—1⅜
38	29⅛	IngR pf 2.35	6.5		25	36⅛	35⅝	36	— ⅛
16⅞	13¼	IngrTec .54	3.4	12	18	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
40⅝	29¼	InldStl 2.80	8.5	5	x277	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
14⅜	7⅞	Insilco .94b	6.9	6	185	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
17½	13⅜	Insilc pf1.25	7.4		3	17	17	17	— ⅛
2⅝	1	InstInvTr			68	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
32¾	15⅛	Intogon .40	1.9	10	69	25⅝	25⅛	25½	
21¼	16⅛	ItcpSe 1.92a	11.		20	17⅛	16⅞	17	
42¼	26	Interco 2.40	6.2	6	120	39½	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
91⅜	89½	Inter pf wi			9	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ½
33⅜	25½	IntDiv 8.11e		6	10	33¼	33⅛	33¼	
33	22⅜	Intrlk 2.30	7.8	5	134	u31⅝	29½	31½	+1⅞
16⅞	10¼	IntAlum .60	4.1	7	36	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
80	61⅝	IBM s 3.44	4.9	13	3814	69⅝	68⅞	69⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	18⅛	IntFlav .80	4.1	12	244	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
45½	32	IntHarv 2.50	7.7	3	645	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅜
61⅛	39⅝	IntMin 3	5.5	7	231	55	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
43	38	IntMinr pf 4	10.		1	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	17	IntMult 1.20	6.7	6	70	18	17⅝	17⅝	
47⅜	35⅜	IntPapr 2.20	5.8	5	831	38⅝	38	38⅛	— ⅜
11½	9⅛	IntRectf .32	1.2	9	46	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	24¼	IntTT 2.40	8.3	10	2426	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
54½	45	IntTT pfH 4	7.7		5	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ¼
50	39½	IntTT pfK 4	8.7		472	46	45⅞	45⅞	+ ½
55¼	45¼	IntTT pfO 5	10.		4	49	49	49	
38¼	30⅛	IntTT pf2.25	6.3		7	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
53⅛	43	IntTT pf4.50	9.4		10	47⅞	47¼	47¼	— ¼
21⅜	16½	Intrpce 1.40	6.6	4	7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
40	27⅝	IntpGp 1.60b	4.5	8	376	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	12¼	IntstP 1.50	12.	6	40	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
22⅝	17½	InPw pf2.28	13.		z300	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
30⅝	17⅝	IowaBf s.60	2.1	7	263	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	12⅜	IowaEl 1.60	12.	6	23	13⅛	13	13	
21⅝	17⅛	IowlIG 2.10	11.	6	40	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
25	17½	IowIll pf2.31	12.		z400	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	IowaPS 2.04	11.	6	51	19	18⅝	18⅝	
26	21	IowaRs 2.92	12.	6	21	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
6⅞	4⅝	IpcoCp .12	2.2	19	40	5⅝	5½	5½	
38½	30	IrvgBk 2.44	6.9	5	85	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅜
35⅛	18⅝	ItekCp		17	132	29⅞	28⅞	29⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	3½	ItelCp			249	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
14¼	4	Itel pf			20	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —							
27½	19½	JamesF 1.40	5.6	9	48	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
23¼	17⅝	JameRv n.48	2.0	7	542	u25⅛	23½	24½	+1½
12	8¼	Jamswy .08b	.7	5	42	12	11⅝	11¾	
12⅝	8½	JamF 1.32e	13.		1258	10	9⅞	10	
38	28½	JeffPill 1.20	4.0	7	275	30	29⅞	30	+ ¼
93	64	JerCpf 9.36	14.		z60	68½	68½	68½	—1½
84⅛	56½	JerCpf 8.12	15.		z200	56½	56	56	—2
80⅝	55⅞	JerCpf 8	14.		z40	57½	57½	57½	+1½
116	95⅝	JerCpf 13.50	14.		z200	98	97½	97½	+ ½
105⅝	81½	JerCpf 11	13.		z20	86	86	86	
21⅝	14⅝	JerCpf 2.18	15.		14	15⅜	d14½	14½	
30½	20	JewelC 1.68	6.0	8	344	28½	28	28	— ⅜
6⅞	3	Jewelcor		14	24	4⅝	4½	4½	
27⅜	21⅞	JhnMan 1.92	8.4	5	403	23⅝	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
64⅝	51¼	JnMn pf5.40	11.		140	51	d50	50	—1¼
81⅝	64⅜	JohnJn 2	2.6	13	512	75⅝	75	75⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	6⅛	JohnEF		25	43	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
33	24½	JohnCn 1.20	4.3	8	883	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
40	30½	JohnC pf 2.	5.8		22	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅜	JonLgn .40	6.4	9	444	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
34⅝	28	Jorgen 1.50	4.7	5	12	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
24½	16⅝	Jostens 1	4.7	9	85	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	26⅝	JoyMfg 1.72	4.8	9	525	37	35⅝	35⅞	—1⅛
		— K—K—K —							
57	35½	KLM 3.49e	9.0		6	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	21⅛	K mart .84	4.0	7	2320	21¼	d21	21⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	17½	KaisrAl 1.20	5.0	5	283	24⅛	23½	23⅝	— ½
82	58½	KaiAl pf4.12	5.2		1	80	80	80	—1
29⅝	19⅛	KaisCe 1.40	6.8	5	187	23½	23	23½	+ ¼
23⅜	16⅛	KaiC pf 1.37	7.4		6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
46	22¼	KaisrSt			435	30⅝	29¼	30⅜	+ ½
10⅛	6⅝	KaneMil .28	3.1	3	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
26⅜	13⅝	Kaneb .80	3.1	13	613	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	21⅜	KCtyPL 2.66	12.	7	182	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ¼
23½	18	KCPL pf2.20	12.		8	18½	18	18	
24⅝	19	KCPL pf2.33	12.		5	19	19	19	
38	19¾	KCSoln 1.10	2.9	7	154	37⅞	37	37½	+ ¼
19¾	14½	KanGE 1.94	13.	9	66	15⅛	15	15	
23⅝	17¾	KanNb 1.48	6.6	9	149	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅜
20⅝	15⅛	KanPLt 2.04	12.	6	31	17¼	17¼	17½	+ ¼
24¼	18¾	KaPL pf2.23	12.		33	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅞	Katyind		5	233	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
37¼	17⅛	Katy pf 1.46	4.4		49	33	32½	33	— ¼
13⅝	7	KaufBr .24	2.3	7	305	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17	13	Kauf pf 1.50	9.5		13	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	13⅛	Keene .60	3.8	6	31	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
16⅞	7¼	Keller .30	2.7	6	18	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Kellogg 1.32	7.3	9	125	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Kellwd .80	8.4		17	9⅝	9½	9½	
31⅜	13½	KenllRty .10e	.3	76	13	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
59	34⅝	Kenntt 1.44	2.6	9	x9	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
42	21⅛	Kennct 1.40	3.5	10	953	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	17⅛	KyUtil 2.12	12.	9	63	18⅛	18	18⅛	
14⅝	8⅝	KerrGls .44	3.9	6	201	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
19½	15⅛	KerrG pf1.70	8.9		7	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
76⅝	46	KerrM 1.55	2.1	12	379	73	71⅞	72½	—1
17⅛	8	KeysCon			22	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
29½	17	Keysint s.48	1.7	15	7	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
39⅜	27⅜	KiddeW 1.80	4.8	5	17	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
51½	42⅛	Kidde prB 4	8.6		1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
51¼	42½	Kidde pfC 4	8.6		4	46⅝	46½	46½	+ ⅛
30	21⅞	Kidde pr1.64	5.6		1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
16¼	11¼	KingDSt .90	7.6	6	58	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
24	15½	Kirsch 1.32	7.6	6	15	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
26½	20⅝	KnigtRd .70	2.8	9	197	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅝
27⅝	17⅛	Koehrin 1.10	5.1	5	58	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—
36½	28⅝	Koeh pf 2.75	8.9		22	31	30½	31	+1
28¾	23⅛	Koger n1.20	4.7	31	92	25⅝	25½	25½	—
21¾	23½	Kollmr .64	1.6	12	6	41⅝	41	41	+ ⅛
21¼	20⅝	Kollmr wt			5	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
28⅞	17⅜	Koppers 1.40	5.3	8	170	26⅝	25⅝	26⅜	+
50⅛	43	Kraft 3.20	7.0	7	552	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	—
13½	7⅜	Kroehlr			1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27	16⅛	Kroger s1.36	8.0	5	543	17	16⅝	17	+
16⅝	9½	Kuhim .80	7.4	7	13	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
15	10⅛	Kysor .88	7.9	3	64	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+
		— L—L—L —							
14⅝	6	LFE .12r	.9	72	27	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
18⅝	14¼	LITCO 1	5.8	7	6	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
13⅜	6⅝	LTV		3	4825	u13⅝	13	13⅛	+
19⅝	10⅝	LTVA .36f	1.8		12	u20	19¼	19⅝	+
13	6⅝	LTV pf 1			5	u13½	12⅞	13½	+
35⅜	23⅛	LTV pf 2.60	7.2		402	u36¼	34⅜	36⅛	+1
12⅞	8¼	LQuint 1.11t	10.	16	94	11⅞	10⅞	11	
23⅜	19	LacGas 1.86	8.6	5	18	21⅝	21⅝	21¾	+
19½	14⅜	LomsSe s.80	5.2	5	58	15½	15⅛	15⅜	—
22½	11⅛	LaneBry 1	6.1	8	107	16⅞	16	16½	+
33½	26⅜	Lanier s .44	1.5	15	151	28⅝	27½	28⅛	+1
15	9⅛	LawtCh .60	5.2	12	190	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+
39	31¼	LearPet n.12	.3	28	163	37⅝	37	37⅜	+
29½	17¼	LearSg 1.04	3.6	6	139	28⅜	27⅞	28½	—
24½	18¼	LswyTrn 1.30	5.6	7	19	23¼	23⅛	23⅜	
24¾	19⅜	LeeEnt .84	4.0	8	9	21½	21¼	21¼	—
42	19½	Leesona 1.16	2.8	10	178	41½	40⅜	40⅞	—
15⅝	10	LegPlat n.48	3.9	6	124	12⅜	12	12⅜	+
2	1⅛	LehValInd		12	58	1½	1⅜	1½	
21	14½	LVIn pf			1	16	16	16	—
14	9¼	Lehmn 1.67e	13.		222	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+
23⅝	13	Lennar s.32	1.6	5	73	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
30	23⅛	Lenox 1.30	4.6	7	187	28⅛	27⅞	28	+
8⅝	6⅛	LesFay .48	6.4	5	21	7½	7⅜	7½	+
22½	15⅝	LevFdC			6	21½	21⅛	21½	
14⅝	12⅝	LevFln .75a	5.7		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
39⅝	32¼	LeviStr s1.10	3.3	7	329	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+
29⅝	17⅝	LevitzF 1	3.7	6	10	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
28⅞	23⅜	LOF 2.20a	8.5	5	66	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	
57⅝	47	LOF pf 4.75	9.8		2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	—
22⅝	14	LibtyCp s.60	3.3	7	199	18½	18⅛	18¼	—
5⅜	2	LibrtyLn		188	71	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+
26	14	Lifemk .48	1.9	12	23	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	—
42	29⅝	Liggett 2.50	6.3	6	64	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+
79	68	Liggt pf 7	10.		z10	67	d67	67	—1
63⅝	47⅝	LillyEli 2.10	3.7	13	394	56⅝	56⅛	56½	
48	35½	LincNl 2.80	6.3	7	90	44⅝	44	44⅛	+
18¼	14	LincPl 1.80a	12.		5	14⅛	14½	14½	

(Continued on Page 9)

Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Health Spa, Marina, Elegant Club. Apartments from $140,000 to $600,000.

Turnberry Isle Yacht and Racquet Club



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This is not intended as a full statement. For complete details refer to the prospectus or related documents available to purchasers.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 5, 1980 closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9215	4.415	110.50*	47.18*	0.2383	—	6.801*	118.175*	35.355*
Brussels (a)	28.265	64.925	16.24675	6.9335	3.503*	14.70425	—	17.384	5.195
Frankfurt	1.7392	3.983	—	42.65*	2.153x	90.51*	6.156*	107.30*	31.98*
London (b)	2.293	—	3.9965	9.365	1,849.00	4.4115	64.695	3.7075	12.4465
Milan	808.30	1,854.10	463.67	197.96	—	419.73	28.544	496.24	148.35
New York	—	2.28765	0.574	0.245	0.124z	0.520	0.035	0.616	0.184
Paris	4.0825	9.3705	234.27*	—	5.052x	212.01*	14.4225*	250.73*	74.93*
Zurich	1.6212	3.7103	93.14835*	39.74745*	0.20065	84.365*	5.7393*	—	29.8001*
ECU	1.43322	0.625096	2.49796	5.85184	1,158.40	2.75995	40.5601	2.33386	7.80962

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 28.885 ; Canadian $: 1.1616 ; Danish krone: 5.4415 ; Escudo: 50.257 ; Fin. mark: 3.705 ; Hong Kong $: 4.849 . Irish £: 0.4714 ; Israeli £. 36.43 ; Kuwaiti dinar : 0.2723 ; Norw. krone: 4.88 . Peseta: 66.125 ; Saudi Riyal : 3.3605 ; Schilling: 12.4875 ; Singapore $: 2.1558 ; Swedish krona: 4.158 ; U.A.E. dirham : 3.74225 ; Yen: 239.68 .

£ Sterling: 1.07995 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (z) In U.S. cents

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, February 5, 1980

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	9⅝	10⅛
AFAProt	5¾	6¾
AVMCp	3½	4
Accuray	6⅝	7⅛
AddisnW	9¾	10½
AdvRoss	5⅜	6
AlexAlex	30¾	31½
Alicoinc	36	38
AllynB	12¼	13¼
AFinCp	29	30
AFurn	5½	5¾
AGreet	12½	12⅞
AlntGp	57¼	58¼
AMicros	23⅛	23⅝
AWeldng	37½	38½
Amterr	3⅝	4⅛
Anadite	11½	19½
AnheusB	24¼	24¾
AntoCp	10¼	10¾
ArdenGp	4¼	4⅝
AsdCoto	21	21¾
AllGsLI	14½	14⅞
BairdCp	11	11½
BangHE	12½	13
BkamRl	17⅝	18¼
BasicRs g	11¼	11⅝
BassIFr	19½	20¾
BaylsMk	14⅜	15½
Beeline	9½	10
BetzLob	38½	39¼
BibbCo	18	19
BirdSon	19½	21
Birtchr	2⅝	3¼
BlkHllP	25⅞	26½
Bonanza	4	4¼
BrookS	42½	45½
BrwTom	49¼	50
Buckbee	8⅜	8⅞
Buckeye	22½	23½
BurnupS	10⅜	11⅛
CalWtSv	33½	35
ConradH	2⅞	3⅜
CapSwC	15⅝	16⅜
CapInAir	3½	3⅝
CareCp	9	10
CnVtPS	14⅜	15
ChmLea	38½	40½
ChesUtl	12¼	13
Cirfico	5½	6½
CitzUtA	33¼	34
CitzUtB	37	37¼
ClarkJL	29	30½
ClowCp	7⅛	7⅞
ComClH	34½	35
CmlShr	15½	17½
CrnwTel	18½	20½
ConPap	59½	60½
Crawfd	24¼	25¼
CrasTre	38¼	38¾
CultrFed	2	2¾
Cycltron	14	15
DanlyM	32¼	33
DiaDes	17¼	17⅞
DaylMal	16½	18½
DeklbAg	33	33¾
DeLuxC	36¼	37
DelCanT	11½	12½
DeweyEl	2½	3¼
DiaCrys	26	27
DimCru	40	41
Docutel	11⅛	11½
DollrGn	11¼	11¾
DavIDB	26¼	27
DunkinD	10⅝	11⅛
Duriron	18	19
EatnVnce	6¾	7½
EconLab	24½	25
ElPasEl	9⅛	9⅞
ElderBe	6½	7¼
EleNucl	9⅛	9⅝
ElModul	6½	7½
EnrDev	17½	18½
Entwistl	2	2¾
EqtOil	57½	59
Fabrih	1⅜	1⅝
FtBkSys	37¼	38
FtBostn	18¼	19
FtEmpS	11¼	11¾
FtWnFin	4⅞	5⅛
Flickgr	12	12½
FloatPnt	15¼	16
FlaWatU	13-16	1 1-16
ForestO	36⅜	36⅞
Formigl	2¾	3½
FrankCo	8¼	8¾
FrankEl	13¼	14
GnRlEst	10	11½
GnReins	89	91
GovEFn	9¼	10
GreenM	11⅜	11⅞
GreyAdv	48½	51½
Giltnist	18	19½
Gyrodyn	6	6¾
Hardwke	10½	11¼
HraRow	10⅝	10⅞
HarpGp	35	35¾
HartlNt	15⅝	15⅞
HenrdF	27	27¾
Holobm	3	3½
Hoover	12¼	12¾
HorizRs	3⅝	4⅛
HyaMtnl	31	33
Infraind	8½	9¼
IntelCo	68	69
IntrcEnr	8½	9½
IntmlGs	14	14½
InBkWsh	11¾	12½
IwaSoUt	22¾	23¼
JamWP h	5½	6¼
Jamsby	19¾	20
JiffyFd	¾	1⅛
JoslynM	15¼	16
KaisSt pf	15¾	16½
Kalvar	3¼	3⅝
Kaman	23½	24¼
KmpAm	9⅝	9⅞
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3½	4½
KellySv	46½	48
Keuttel	20	21
Kimball	15⅝	15⅞
Kinginl	6	7
KnapeV	15¾	16¾
Kratos	20	21
Lanceln	19¾	20½
LandRes	4⅝	4⅞
LaneCo	23¼	24¼
LidStor	8½	9
LinBcst	43⅝	44½
Logelrn	13½	14½
MadsGE	12⅞	13⅜
MagellPet	14	14⅜
MairRl	2½	2⅞
Mallert	29½	30½
MauiLP	26	27½
McCorm	23½	24
McQuay	10½	11¼
MidsxW	18⅝	19⅝
MdldCap	8¾	9½
MidlRes	2 1-16	2 5-16
MidlBks	29¼	30¼
Millipr	34⅞	35½
MissVlG	16	17
Molex	43½	44¼
MonfCol	7	7⅝
MoorePd	27¾	28⅝
MorgRes	1	1¾
MatClub	3⅜	4¼
Mueller	31½	32½
NoroCp	26	28
NwldRE	14¾	15⅜
NJNGas	15⅝	15⅞
NielsnA	28⅞	29⅜
NielsnB	28⅞	28⅞
NoCarGs	16⅞	17⅜
NoEOl un	88½	90
NwlNGs	17½	17¾
NwsIPS	14⅝	15⅝
Noxell	20⅝	21¼
OgilvyM	25½	26¼
OhFerro	11	12
OtterTP	20½	21
PCAInt	9	9½
PabstB	12⅛	13⅝
PcGaR	21	21⅝
PauleyP	27½	28
PeerMf	10¼	11
PenaEnt	13⅞	14⅜
Petrolit	45½	46½
Pettibon	25⅝	26⅝
PierceSS	8¾	9¼
Pinkrtn	37½	39
PionHIB	21	21½
Plastline	1	2
Possis	8¼	9
Progrp	⅞	1¼
PbSvNC	11⅞	12¾
PurfBen	18¼	19
PutDCop	12¾	13¾
QuakrCh	23¾	24¼
RogenPr	10⅝	11¼
Raychm	62	64
Raymnd	29½	30½
RecgEq	9½	9⅞
RoadEx	28¼	29
RoboMiv	57½	59½
Roselon	3¼	4¼
Rouse	21¾	22¼
RusStov	15⅞	16⅜
Sadlier	4⅛	4⅝
ScanDt	2¾	3
ScripH	65	70
Svcmst s	22⅝	23⅜
Shawmt	40	41
SollasIS	12¾	13½
SCalWtr	12	12¾
SwElSv	14	14⅜
SwnEnr	38¼	39¼
Standyn	22⅝	23½
StdRegs	28	29
StanHP	23	24
SterlSt	4	6½
StrawCl	26½	28
SuperEl	11⅜	12
TIME DC	5⅝	5⅞
Tampax	30	30¾
Tandem	50	50¾
TecumP	65	67
Tennant	29½	31
Tiprary	21½	22
TricoPd	43	46
TravGld g	10¼	10¾
TysonFd	10⅝	11¼
UnMcGll	14½	15½
USSurg	31	31¾
USTrck	15⅝	16⅜
UVaBsh	26	26½
UpPenP	13¼	14
VanDus	13¼	14
Velcro g	9⅝	10
VideoCo	6½	7
VaNBsh	13⅞	14⅛
WshEnr	16¼	16⅝
Weldtrn	2¼	3
WellsGa	8	9
WinMtg	3½	4
WmorC	27	27¾
WoodLot	23¼	24
WrightW	4	4⅜
ZionUta	26⅛	27¼

ADVERTISEMENT

GUEST, KEEN & NETTLEFOLDS LIMITED

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from **February 18th, 1980,** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div. cp. n° 13** of the **CDRs Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds Limited, each repr. 50 shares,** will be payable with **Dfls. 12.45** (re interim/dividend for the year to 31.12.1979, 5.8392p. per share. Tax credit £1.2511 = Dfls. 5.15 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, January 31st, 1980.

ADVERTISEMENT

MARKS AND SPENCER LIMITED

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from **February 18th, 1980,** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div. cp. n° 15** of the **CDRs Marks and Spencer Limited, each repr. 25 shares,** will be payable with **Dfls. 1.64** (re interim/dividend for the year ending March 31st, 1980, 1.5 p. per share. Tax credit £.1607 = Dfls. .70 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, January 31st, 1980.

Own a farm or ranch in the U.S.A.?

We'll manage its operation to the last detail.

When the property you own is thousands of miles away, it's imperative your have a knowledgeable and highly professional agricultural land management team capable of acting in your best interests at all times.

At The Northern Trust, we understand this need fully. We have acted as a fiduciary for our clients for over 90 years. We have the expertise and the experience to provide complete asset management to both individual and corporate landowners.

It is our job to see you realize the potential from your investment. Our farm managers are highly educated and have extensive experience working on farms. They will prepare an overall agricultural land management plan for you which includes crop and livestock programs, budgets, and cash flow projections. With your approval, we will then implement the plans, personally supervising everything from purchasing and labor management to product marketing.

We will employ cash management practices, making sure all balances are retained at required levels and investing excess cash in short-term investments.

Further, we will provide a complete business summary at year-end. This will contain detailed inventories, a comparison of budget to actual expenses, and a review of gross and net income.

If your U.S. holding is 300 acres or more and you would like to learn more about the resources of The Northern Trust and how they can be of significant help to you, please contact: James M. Conner, Vice President, The Northern Trust Company, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60675. (312) 630-6000.

The Northern Trust

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هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
Lionel .16	2.3	9	200	7	6½	6⅞	+⅛
Litton 1b	1.9	9	1391	54¼	51½	53⅝	+⅝
Litt plc pl			2	79¾	79¾	79¾	—1¾
Litton pf 3	2.9		9	105	103¼	103¼	—9¼
Litton pf 2	10.		4	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—⅛
Lockhd		19	818	42⅝	41½	41¾	+¼
Loctite .52	1.6	12	58	32¾	31¼	32¾	+1⅜
Loews 1.20	1.8	5	x116	68¼	67⅜	68¼	+⅜
LomFn 1	6.7	7	13	15	14⅝	15	
LomMt 2.36e	13.	8	15	18⅞	18¼	18¼	—⅛
LnStar 1.65	5.6	5	76	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	
LILCo 1.78	12.	6	219	14⅞	14⅜	14½	
LIL pfP2.43	13.		4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
LIL pfO2.47	12.		78	21⅝	21	21	—⅜
LongDr .76	2.9	10	270	26	25¾	25⅞	
LoralCp 1.20	2.2	16	123	56⅞	55¼	55½	—1
LaLand 1.48	2.8	12	1215	54	52½	53¾	+1½
LaPac .60b	2.4	7	143	25	24½	24¾	+⅛
LouvGs 2.06	12.	8	80	17⅜	d17⅜	17½	—⅜
Lowenst .37t	3.7	21	6	10	10	10	
Lowes n .60	3.5	9	67	17¼	17	17⅛	+⅛
Lubrzl 1.80	2.9	14	172	62¾	62⅜	62⅜	—⅛
LuckyS 1	6.8	7	132	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
Ludlow .70	5.1	11	31	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
Lukens .96	6.0	11	76	16	15⅝	16	
LynCSys .40	1.7	15	29	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+⅜
— M—M—M —							
MACOM s.28	.5	24	26	38	37¼	37⅞	—⅛
MCA 1.50	2.7	10	270	54⅞	54½	54⅝	—⅛
MEI .40	3.1	7	82	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
MGIC 1	3.7	8	191	27¼	26⅝	27	—¼
MacAF 1	4.4	8	100	22⅞	22¾	22⅝	+⅛
MacDn .40	4.7	7	5	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
Macke .52	5.6	5	22	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
MB Ltd g n1.40a			100	25½	25¼	25¼	—⅜
Macmill .82	5.3	8	323	15⅞	15¼	15½	
Mcml pf1.20	5.3		1	22½	22½	22½	—½
Macy 2.25	4.2	6	34	53¾	53⅛	53⅛	—⅛
Macypf 4.25	11.		z390	39	d38¾	38¾	—⅛
MdsFa 2.45e	13.		201	18½	18⅜	18⅜	—⅛
MagicCf .60	8.0	5	30	7⅝	7½	7½	
MalonH 1.12	3.8	10	14	29¾	29¾	29¾	
MgtAst n		7	175	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	
Manhin .30b	4.8	3	243	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
ManhLf .30	4.4	9	30	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
MfrHan 2.52	7.8	5	91	32½	32⅛	32¼	—⅛
MAPCO 1.60	3.8	11	94	42	41⅝	41¾	—⅜
MarOil s1.60	2.4	11	521	u65½	63⅝	65½	+2¼
MarMid .80	3.8	6	1610	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	—⅛
MarionL .64	4.1	21	112	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
MarkCtl .36	1.9	14	86	18½	18	18½	
Mark pf1.20	6.3		18	19	19	19	
Marley 1	4.3	7	34	23¾	23½	23½	
Marriot .20	.9	12	1173	23⅞	23¼	23¼	
MrshM 3.60	5.4	11	18	67	66¾	66¾	—⅜
MrshF 1.24	6.6	9	220	19	18⅝	18¾	+⅛
MartM 2.12	4.0	7	767	52½	52	52½	+⅜
MaryK .60	2	14	53	32	31½	32	+⅜
Md Cup .64	2.3	6	103	28	27½	27¾	+⅛
Masco .60	2.4	9	144	26	24½	24¾	—1⅛
Masonit 1.20	5.0	7	388	24½	24	24	—¼
MasM 1.40e	12.	8	52	12⅛	12	12	
MassyF g			481	11	10⅝	11	+½
MasCp 1.72	12.		22	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
Masinc 1.12	12.		25	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
MatsuE .48r	2.3	8	5	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
Mattel .30	3.2	8	948	9½	9¼	9¼	—⅛
Mattel wt			684	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
Mattl pf2.50	10.		176	24¼	24	24¼	—⅛
MayDS 1.40	6.0	5	830	23⅝	23½	23½	—⅛
MaysJW		4	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
Maytg 1.80a	7.1	7	45	25¾	25	25⅜	—⅛
McDrm 1.20	3.6	238	1747	33½	31⅞	33¼	+1¼
McDr pf2.20	6.7		214	36	33⅞	36	+1⅞
McDr pf2.60	11.		1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+¼
McDnld .56	1.3	9	407	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	
McDonD .90	2.0	9	1443	45⅝	44¾	45⅛	—⅜
McDonh 1.32	4.4	6	3	30	30	30	
McGEd 1.80	6.2	7	117	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+⅛
McGrH 1.52	5.1	10	311	30½	29⅝	29⅞	—⅛
McIntyr g			197	77	74	76	—¼
McLean .64	5.4		38	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
McLoul		6	72	9¼	8¾	9¼	+⅛
McMorO .10	.2	237	36	50	49⅝	49⅝	—⅛
McNell .80	5.3	8	3	15	15	15	—¼
Mead 1.80	6.7	5	130	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
Measrx .50	1.3	13	66	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	
Medtrn .60	.9	16	270	64⅞	63	63¾	+¾
Melville 1.60	5.3	8	1007	30	29¾	30	+¾
Memorex		5	173	18⅛	17⅝	18¼	+⅛
MercStr 1	2.6	6	5	39	38⅞	39	—⅛
Merck 2.30	3.4	14	903	69	68⅛	68⅞	+⅛
Merdith 1.20	3.0	19	34	u40⅛	39¾	40	
MerrLy .96	4.1	7	1199	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	
MesaPet n			440	63⅝	63	63⅝	+⅜
MesaRoy n.12e	.3		382	40⅜	39½	39⅞	—⅝
Mesab 1.40e	8.8	11	49	16⅛	16	16	
Mesta			13	18½	18	18½	+⅛
MGM .60b	3.1	2	297	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛
Melrm 3.20	4.5	9	11	72¼	71⅞	71⅞	—⅜
MtE pfC3.90	15.		z100	26½	26½	26½	
MtE pfG7.68	14.		z300	53	53	53	—1
MhWl pf2.67	10.		31	26½	26¼	26¼	—½
MhWl pf2.12	8.9		2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
MdCTel 1.68	9.1	6	92	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	—⅛
MdCT pf2.06	9.0		104	23	23	23	
MidSUt 1.58	13.	6	954	12½	12¼	12¼	
MidIndM		5	89	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
MidRos 1.30	4.5	8	125	29¾	29	29	
MillerW 1.20	6.6	7	22	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
MiltBrd 1	2.6	8	145	u38⅞	37⅝	38	+1⅛
MilRoy .40	1.8	14	19	22⅜	22	22⅛	—½
MinnGs 1.94	8.9	5	3	21⅞	21½	21¾	+¼
MMM 2.40	4.8	9	1096	50⅞	49¾	50	
MinPL 2.04	12.	4	x92	17½	d17¼	17½	+¼
MirroCp .96	6.8	9	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
Mislnins s.68	2.2	8	26	31	30⅝	30⅝	
MPacC 3	5.6	5	103	53⅞	53	53½	+⅜
MoPSv 1b	9.0	6	9	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
MoPS pf2.44	13.		4	19	19	19	—⅛
Mobil s 3	5.0	6	3244	60⅞	59⅜	60⅛	+1¼
MobileH		15	166	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—⅛
MdMor .20	1.4	6	551	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
Mohasco .90	8.9	18	80	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+⅛
MohkDta		13	920	u18	16¼	18	+1⅝
MohkR 1.20	11.		4	11¼	11	11⅛	—⅛
Monrh s1.20a	4.0	7	26	u30¼	29⅞	30¼	+⅛
Monogr .65a	1.4	6	296	47⅞	44	47½	+4⅞
Monson 3.40	6.2	6	675	55⅞	54	55	—⅛
MntDU 1.80	9.7	7	30	18¾	18½	18½	—¼
MonPw 2.12	9.7	8	185	22	21⅞	21⅞	
MonSt 1.80a	11.		21	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
MONY 1.02e	13.	7	41	8¼	8	8	—⅛
MoorM 1.72	2.4	7	63	47½	46⅞	47½	+½
Morgan 2.80	6.0	7	148	46¾	46½	46⅝	—⅛
MorKn 1.50	3.8	7	30	40⅜	39½	39½	—¾
MorseSh .72	5.1	5	28	14	14	14	
MtgTrAm		8	60	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
MorNor 1.40	4.4	9	288	32⅛	31¾	32	
Motrola 1.40	2.4	12	538	59½	58¾	59⅛	+⅛
MtFuel 2.20	6.5	12	521	34	33¾	34	
MtSTel 2.32	10.	7	36	23⅛	23	23⅛	—⅛
Munford	1.2	29	63	8½	8¼	8¼	—½
Munld pf.40	7.6		20	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
Munsng 1.20	8.2	16	3	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅛
MurphC 1.28	9.1	17	14	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
MurpOil 1	1.0	12	84	101½	99½	100	—1½
MurryO 1.20	5.5	6	17	22	21¾	22	—¼
MulOm 1.44	12.		33	12	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
MyersL .50	3.7	8	61	13¾	13	13⅜	
— N—N—N —							
NCH .72	2.9	11	71	24⅞	24½	24⅞	
NCNB n .72	5.4	5	121	13½	13¼	13¼	—⅛
NCR 2	2.7	9	627	75⅞	74¾	75⅛	+⅛
NL Ind 1.20	3.1	16	423	39	38⅜	38⅞	—⅛
NLT 1.12	4.1	8	541	27½	26¾	27½	+⅞
NVF s .77t	9.1	9	650	8¾	8½	8½	—⅛
Nabisco 1.62	7.0	7	94	23	22⅞	23	+⅛
Nalco 1.60	4.9	10	299	33	32⅝	32⅞	+½
Napco .20	1.4	8	23	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
Narco .68	4.1	24	13	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
Nashua 1.50	4.7	6	85	32	31⅞	31¾	+⅛
NatCan .88	3.7	5	126	24½	23¾	23⅞	
NICtyL .60	4.2	9	10	14½	14	14½	
NtDetr 2	7.0	4	11	28½	28¼	28½	+⅛
NatDist 2	6.8	7	x173	30⅛	29¼	29½	—½
NDist pr1.85	12.		17	16¼	16	16	—⅛
NatFG 2.54	9.0	6	15	28⅛	28	28⅛	+⅛
NatGyp 1.48	6.3	5	268	23⅜	23⅛	23½	
NatHom		22	244	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+⅜
NILiby .32	1.4	14	280	23¾	23	23½	—⅛
NMdCr s.60	2.2	12	198	27	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
31½	12⅛	NMedE s.60	2.0	14	360	30⅝	30	30⅝	
18¼	11	NMineSv .56	4.1	23	13	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
24⅛	15⅝	NlPrest 1.50	6.9	10	34	22	21½	21⅝	—⅜
38⅞	18½	NlSemic		12	999	37½	36⅛	37½	+1
21¼	15⅛	NlSvIn 1.24	6.0	6	31	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
21⅜	13⅛	NStand 1.24	6.4	7	75	20⅛	19½	19½	—⅛
35½	25⅜	NatlStl 2.60	8.8	4	234	29½	28½	29½	+⅝
41½	26⅛	Natom s1.30	3.3	7	646	40	38⅝	40	+1⅛
58¾	46⅛	Natom pf 4	7.1		58	56⅝	56	56⅝	+⅛
23⅛	19⅜	NevPw s2.12	10.	6	50	21¼	20¾	20¾	—⅜
22¼	18½	NevP pf2.30	13.		y120	18⅛	d18⅛	18⅛	
19⅝	14¼	NevP pf1.95	12.		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
22½	19⅜	NEngEl 2.36	11.	6	65	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
16⅞	13½	NEnGE 1.60	12.	5	96	13⅝	d13⅛	13½	—¼
34	17½	NENucl s.26	.8	24	2129	31¾	29¾	31¾	—⅛
30	25	NEnP pf2.76	11.		61	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
36¼	31	NEngT 3.40	11.	7	27	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	—⅛
18⅛	15	NYSEG 1.76	11.	5	57	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
89½	69	NYS pf 8.80	13.		z100	70	70	70	+1
23⅝	17	NYS pf 2.12	13.		12	16¾	d16¼	16¼	—⅜
4⅝	2½	Newcrp			50	4⅝	4½	4¼	—⅛
10½	7½	Newell n .70	7.5	5	16	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	
48½	25	Newhall 1	2.2	8	37	46½	45½	45½	—½
53⅞	22⅛	Newmt 1.30a	2.5	7	944	52½	50⅞	51½	+¼
26	8⅝	Newpark .20	.8	18	69	24	23⅝	24	
15⅜	11⅞	NiaMP 1.44	12.	6	164	12⅜	12	12⅜	+⅛
36¼	28¾	NiaMpf 3.60	12.		z120	29	29	29	
17¼	9⅝	NiagSh 1.95e	12.		8	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+¼
35⅞	27¼	NICOR 2.52	7.6	7	220	33⅝	33	33⅜	—⅛
31¾	21⅞	NorfWn 2.20	6.9	5	473	31¾	31½	31⅝	+⅛
25⅛	17¼	Norlin 1.60	8.3	4	16	19⅜	19	19⅛	+⅛
28⅞	18⅞	Norris 1.60	6.2	7	126	26	25½	26	+¼
49¼	19⅛	NACoal .64	1.5	11	44	44⅞	43½	43⅝	—½
5¼	2⅝	NoAMig			32	4½	4⅜	4½	
32	25¼	NoAPhl 1.70	5.7	5	17	30⅛	30	30	—¼
10⅛	8⅛	NoestUt 1.10	12.	7	174	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
21⅞	13½	NCoISL .70	4.9	4	40	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
16⅛	12⅜	NIndPS 1.50	12.	7	340	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
59	35½	NorNGs 3	5.2	8	212	58⅝	57½	57⅝	—⅜
25⅞	20¼	NoStPw 2.28	11.	6	151	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
89⅝	72	NSPw pf7.84	11.		z20	71¼	d71¼	71¼	—⅜
79	60½	NSPw pf 7	12.		z10	59	d59	59	—1½
48	34⅝	NorTel g 1			638	41½	40⅝	41⅛	+½
14⅛	5	Nthgate g			207	13	12½	12⅝	+¼
58½	27⅜	Nortrp 1.80	3.4	8	403	53¼	52¼	53	
36¼	24½	NwstAirl .80	2.8	7	436	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	—⅜
29⅛	23	NwtBcp 1.32	5.4	6	100	24⅞	24½	24½	—⅜
38⅞	17	NwtEn s1.30	3.5	9	378	37	35⅞	36⅜	
37⅞	25⅛	NwtInd 2.05	6.0	6	312	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	—⅛
11⅞	8⅝	NwMLf 1e	11.	9	66	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
32¼	24¼	NwSIW 1.80	6.6	5	13	27½	27¼	27¼	+⅛
39¼	22	Norton 1.60	4.2	8	142	38⅝	38	38⅜	+¼
17¾	14	NorSim 1.04	7.3	6	511	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—⅜
50	25½	Nucor s .36	.7	9	32	48⅛	47⅞	48¼	+⅜
		— O—O—O —							
62	22½	OKC 1.20	2.3	7	47	51⅝	51½	51⅝	
40¼	20	OakInd .40	1.1	14	296	35½	34⅛	34⅞	—1
29¾	17⅛	OccIPet 1.50	5.2	6	2181	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+⅜
13⅞	5⅛	OccIPet wt			303	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅜
95⅞	56⅜	OccIP pf3.60	3.9		6	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	—⅜
93⅝	54⅞	OccIP pf 4	4.4		46	90	88⅞	90	—½
24⅛	19½	OccIP pf2.50	13.		7	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
20⅝	16½	OccIP pf2.12	12.		3	17¼	17¼	17¼	—⅛
22½	18	OccIP pf2.30	13.		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
40	27¼	Ogden 2	5.5	6	37	36½	36⅜	36½	
16⅞	13	OhioEd 1.76	13.	7	3179	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
39½	29	OhEd pf3.90	13.		z130	30	30	30	—1
16	15	OhEd pf1.80	12.		18	15	d14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
104	88	OhE pf10.48	12.		z500	87	d87	87	—1
106	92	OhE pf10.76	12.		z200	92	92	92	
76½	61	OhP pf 8.04	13.		y50	62½	62½	62½	+1⅜
76	57½	OhP pfB7.60	13.		x200	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+2⅛
76	57½	OhP pfC7.60	13.		y1400	58½	58½	58½	—½
23¼	17¼	OhP pfG2.27	13.		x12	17½	d17	17	—⅜
117¾	103	OhP pfA 14	14.		y150	103	103	103	+⅛
86½	66	OhP pfE8.48	13.		y50	65	d65	65	+1⅛
17⅛	12⅝	OklaGE 1.60	12.	10	151	13	12¾	13	+⅛
9½	7¼	OkIGE pf.80	11.		z480	8	7½	7½	
26⅜	18	OklaNG 1.80	7.8	7	123	23½	22⅞	23	—⅛
25	16⅛	Olin 1	5.8	6	x329	17⅛	17	17¼	
40⅝	27½	Omark 1.44	4.0	5	7	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+¼
33	18½	Oneida 1	3.4	5	40	29⅝	29	29	—¼
13¼	9⅝	Opelika .84	6.5	6	24	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
15½	12⅜	OranRk 1.56	12.	6	30	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
9	5⅜	Orange			53	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
13½	8¼	OrionC .40	3.9	6	41	10½	10¼	10¼	—¼
19⅝	10⅜	OutbM .70	4.7	12	100	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+⅛
25½	17⅛	OutletCo 1	4.7	10	19	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+⅛
18⅝	14½	OverhDr .84	5.3	5	22	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—⅜
25½	17¼	OvrnTr 1.24	5.2	4	83	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	—⅛
40¼	20¼	OverSh .50b	1.4	7	8	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	—⅛
31	24⅝	OwenC 1.20	4.1	8	438	29⅝	29	29⅛	—⅛
27½	17⅞	OwenIll 1.26	4.9	6	1089	25¾	25⅛	25⅜	—⅛
80	55	OwnIl pf4.75	6.3		30	77	76	76	—1½
12⅛	9¼	Oxirdin .76	6.8	5	4	11⅛	11	11⅛	
		— P—Q —							
25⅞	15⅛	PHH Gp .80	3.1	11	38	25⅞	25½	25½	
12⅜	7½	PNBMt 1.08a	13.		61	8⅜	8⅜	8½	
34¼	25⅞	PPG 2	6.1	5	128	33⅛	32⅞	33	—¼
29⅛	12⅜	PSA		5	228	28¼	26⅞	27	—1¼
12⅞	10⅝	PacAS 1.28	12.		72	10⅝	10½	10½	
25⅛	21	PacGE 2.44	12.	6	2554	21⅜	21	21⅛	
23⅞	19⅝	PacLtg 2.20	10.	6	145	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅜
57	41⅜	PacLm 2.40	4.6	14	7	52½	52	52	—¼
20	16⅛	PNwTel 1.64	9.9	7	39	16½	16⅜	16½	
22⅛	17	PacPw 2.04	11.	7	241	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
17⅞	9⅜	PacScie .40	2.3	9	114	17½	17⅛	17½	+¼
15⅛	11⅜	PacTT 1.40	11.	7	68	12⅜	12¼	12¼	—⅛
66	52½	PacTT pf 6	11.		z30	56	56	56	+½
22¾	12⅛	PacTin 1	4.5	9	5	22½	22¼	22¼	—⅛
13½	7⅛	PainW .44	3.4	4	236	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
16⅞	12⅛	PaW pf1.30	8.2		23	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+⅛
19⅜	14¾	PalmBc 1.20	7.3	4	78	16½	16⅜	16⅜	—⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Pamida			40	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
8	5½	PanAm		5	789	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
66	44⅛	PanEP 3.48	5.4	8	247	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝	
24¾	17	Papclf 1.25b	6.6	6	107	19	18⅞	18⅞	
23¼	18⅛	Pargas 1.16	5.5	6	80	21¼	20½	21¼	—⅛
48¾	18⅛	ParkDrl .24	.5	17	259	45	44⅜	44⅜	—⅜
32¼	24	ParHan 1.20	3.8	8	84	31⅛	31¼	31⅜	+⅛
18⅞	14⅜	ParkPn s.36	1.9	8	58	18⅞	18¼	18½	
25½	10⅜	PatPtl			1220	23⅛	21½	23⅛	+1½
26	16⅜	Pavlsnw .60	2.9	8	30	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	
27⅛	18⅜	Peabdy .32b	1.2	10	97	26½	25⅞	26	—¼
19½	6⅛	Pengo		62	106	17½	16¾	17¼	—⅜
26⅛	16	PenCen		10	401	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	—⅛
12⅛	9⅝	PenCn prA			4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
7⅛	4⅞	PenCn prB			182	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
50⅞	46⅝	PenCn pr			134	u50½	50	50	
6½	3⅝	PenDix		44	69	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
12½	7⅛	PennCp n.16	1.6	6	1056	10½	9¾	10¼	+⅛
33⅝	23⅞	Penney 1.76	7.1	7	661	25	24¾	24¾	
21⅛	17	PaPL 2.04	12.	5	145	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
46¼	35¼	PaPL pf4.40	12.		z100	37½	37½	37½	+1
47	37	PaPL pf4.50	11.		z120	40	40	40	+1½
92	70	PaPL pf8.60	12.		z10	70	70	70	—½
108½	92	PaPL pf 11	12.		z70	95	94	94	—½
116	100½	PaPL pf 13	13.		z100	100¾	d100	100¾	
81	67	PaPL pf 8	12.		z50	64½	64½	64½	—½
86½	68½	PaPL pf8.70	12.		z130	70	69	70	+1
35⅞	30¼	Penwlt 2.20	6.5	7	23	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	—½
22	19	Penw pf1.60	7.6		14	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
49⅛	34¼	Pennzol s 2	4.0	11	1077	u50	48¼	50	+1⅝
16	9⅛	PeopDr .28	2.1	8	23	13⅝	13	13⅜	+¼
50¼	31⅛	PeopEn 3	6.2	9	482	48⅝	47⅜	48¼	
28½	21⅞	PepsiCo 1.14	4.7	9	250	24½	24¼	24½	+⅛
47¼	26⅛	PerkinE .72	1.6	16	518	45⅛	44½	44⅝	—1⅛
40¼	28	Petrie 1.40	4.4	9	x1427	32	31½	31½	—⅜
35⅝	22⅝	Petroln s.64	1.9	14	109	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	—⅜
33	20⅛	PetRs 3.03e	9.6		30	31⅝	31½	31⅝	—½
30	19½	PetRs pf1.75	6.0		8	29⅜	29¼	29¼	—⅛
41¾	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.5	12	1110	38	37¾	38	
41⅜	22¼	PhelpD 1.20a	3.0	11	628	40⅜	39⅝	40¼	—⅜
17⅜	13½	PhilaEl 1.80	13.	8	170	14¼	14	14⅛	
39	29	PhilE pf3.80	12.		z220	30½	29½	30½	+½
44	32	PhilE pf4.30	13.		z10	33	33	33	
44¼	32½	PhilE pf4.40	13.		z220	35¾	35	35	—¼
78½	57¼	PhilE pf 7	11.		z50	63	62½	62½	+1½
79⅜	60	PhilE pf7.85	13.		z400	61½	d58½	58½	—2
101¾	83	PhilE pf9.52	11.		z30	84	84	84	—⅜
75½	58	PhilE pf7.75	13.		z100	59¼	59¼	59¼	
37½	22¼	PhilSub 1.10	3.0	11	69	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	—⅛
38⅜	31⅛	PhilMr s1.25	3.6	9	1765	35	34⅝	35	
6½	4½	PhilInd .32	5.3	5	67	6⅛	5⅞	6	
10¾	8⅝	PhilInd pf 1	10.		4	10¼	10	10	—¼
55⅞	30½	PhilPet 1.80	3.3	10	985	55½	55⅛	55⅞	+⅛
17½	10	PhilVH .60	3.7	6	23	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
20	9¼	PiedAvl .24	1.4	5	38	17¼	17	17	—⅛
22	16½	PieNG 1.56a	9.1	8	10	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
41¼	32	Pilsbry 1.72	5.1	7	157	34⅜	33¾	33¾	—1
43⅞	23¼	Pioner s1.16	2.8	14	338	41⅞	40⅞	41¾	+1
34½	23¼	PitnyB 1.40	4.5	8	159	31	30½	31	
34¾	24⅝	PitmB pf2.12	6.8		12	31½	31	31¼	—⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30⅛	18⅛	Pittstn 1.20	4.6	18	664	26⅜	26	26¼	
8	5	PionRsc		10	149	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
22¼	16½	Plantrn .16	.8	15	x27	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
25⅞	12	Playboy .12	.7	17	111	17⅛	16⅞	17	—¼
29½	19½	Plessey 1.32e	4.4	11	14	u29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅜
43⅛	17	Pneumo 1	2.5	12	45	39⅝	38⅞	39⅝	—⅛
24⅞	12⅝	PogoPd .44	1.8	16	1592	u25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	+⅜
51⅞	21⅞	Polaroid 1	4.2	15	670	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	+½
23	11½	Pndrosa .40	3.4	4	267	11⅞	d11¼	11⅝	+⅛
43⅞	25⅜	PopTal 1.40	3.4	5	3	41¾	41⅝	41⅝	—⅛
21½	14¼	Portec .80b	5.2	7	x33	15⅞	15¼	15¼	—⅜
78½	70½	Portr pf5.50	7.0		z10	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	—⅛
18⅜	13	PortGE 1.70	12.	9	289	13½	13⅜	13½	+⅛
106¾	90½	PoG pf11.50	12.		z10	93½	93½	93½	+⅛
25⅛	19⅛	PorG pf2.60	13.		15	20¼	19¾	19¾	—½
39	29⅞	Potlich 1.32	3.7	8	302	36	35½	35⅝	+⅛
14⅞	11⅛	PotmEl 1.40	12.	7	4590	11½	d11	11¼	—¼
49	36⅞	PotEl pf4.50	12.		z100	36½	36½	36½	+⅛
45½	32	PotEl pf4.04	12.		z100	33½	32⅞	33½	+½
48¼	43⅝	PotEl pf4.23	9.7		9	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—⅛
27⅞	22¾	Premier s.54	2.0	11	14	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	—¼
16	6⅝	Presley s.36t	3.0	4	84	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	—⅛
29⅝	14⅝	PrimeC s		20	208	28⅞	27⅞	28¼	+¾
15½	8⅝	PrimMt s		13	34	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+½
84¼	70¼	ProctG 3.40	4.7	10	591	72½	71¾	71¾	—¼
18½	10⅝	PrdRsh s.36	2.1	12	74	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+⅛
33⅞	21½	Proler 1.40	4.2	6	17	33½	33¼	33⅜	—⅛
17⅛	12⅝	PSvCol 1.60	13.	9	123	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
23	18	PSCol pf2.10	12.		9	18⅛	d17⅞	18⅛	
27	20⅞	PSInd 2.32	11.	6	x189	21	d20⅝	20⅝	—½
13	9⅝	PSIn pf 1.08	12.		y1000	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—½
97⅝	74⅝	PSIn pf 8.38	11.		y5000	76	76	76	—⅜
103½	81	PSIn pf 8.96	11.		x132	83	81	81½	—2⅝
20¾	15	PSvNH 2.12	14.	5	90	15½	15¼	15¼	—⅛
26¾	20	PSNH pf2.75	13.		z100	21	21	21	
27¼	20⅛	PSNH pf2.81	14.		358	21	20⅞	20⅞	—¼
21½	16⅞	PSvNM 1.92	12.	6	113	16⅜	d16¼	16¼	—⅜
22¾	17⅝	PSvEG 2.20	12.	6	595	18	17⅝	17¾	—⅜
14¾	11⅛	PSEG pf1.40	12.		16	11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
24	18⅞	PSEG pf2.17	12.		2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
26½	20⅞	PSEG pf2.43	12.		7	20⅛	d20	20	—⅜
115	101½	PSE pf12.25	12.		240	104¼	103	103	—1½
86	64	PSEG pf7.80	12.		z100	64½	64½	64½	+½
83⅝	62	PSEG pf7.52	12.		z50	63½	63½	63½	+¼
104	79⅞	PSEG pf9.62	12.		z140	80¼	79¾	80¼	+½
11¾	5⅝	Publick		11	114	10⅝	10	10⅛	+⅛
5⅝	3½	Pueblo		4	30	3½	3⅜	3½	
5⅝	3⅜	PR Cem		3	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
17½	13⅝	PgSPL 1.64	12.	8	120	14	13¾	13¾	—¼
43½	29⅛	Pullmn 1.80	5.5	7	105	32½	32⅛	32½	
18½	15	Purex 1.28	7.9	7	191	16⅝	16	16⅛	—⅜
24	20	Purex pf1.35	6.4		3	21	21	21	—½
9¾	3⅝	PuritnFa			1094	8⅛	7	8	+⅜
35¼	25	Purolt 1.36	4.7	8	18	29¼	29	29	—½
32⅞	22	QuakO 1.40	4.6	7	479	30½	29⅞	30½	
18	13½	QuakSO s.80	5.3	10	229	15¼	15	15	+⅛
33	20	Quanex 1.12	4.7	7	28	23¾	23⅜	23¾	—¼
10⅛	6⅛	Questor .20	2.8	8	81	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+¼
23	19⅝	QuestrpfA 2	9.9		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
		— R—R—R —							
14⅛	9	RBInd .28	2.4	11	20	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
28¼	21⅛	RCA 1.60	7.1	6	2136	22⅞	22½	22½	—⅜
41½	36	RCApf 3.50	9.7		z110	36½	36	36	
62¾	48	RCA pf 4	7.9		15	51	50¾	50¾	—¼
20⅝	19⅜	RCA pf wi2.12	11.		1449	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
31¼	30½	RCA pf wi3.65	12.		1633	30½	d30⅛	30⅛	—⅜
13¼	8½	RLC s .52	4.2	5	129	12⅜	12⅛	12½	—⅛
11¾	7⅝	RTE .65	8.0	9	23	8¼	8	8⅛	+⅛
12⅛	10	RalsPur .64	4.8	11	6480	u13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	+⅞
14¼	7	Ramod .12e	1.5	17	648	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+¼
23	12⅜	Ranco .84	5.3	7	43	16⅛	15⅝	16	—⅛
24¼	13⅜	RapAm .80e	4.1	5	6	19½	19⅜	19⅜	—¼
20½	18	RapA pfC 3	15.		8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
37	20⅝	Raybt 1.60b	6.8	5	94	23⅝	23¼	23½	+¼
21⅛	12⅝	Raymdint 1	5.3	6	232	19⅞	19	19	—½
84	42½	Raythn 2	2.5	13	1227	80	78⅜	79	—1⅝
41	26⅞	ReadBat s.80	2.3	16	163	39	38⅝	38¾	—½
16½	10½	RltRef 1.57e	15.	7	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
11	4⅛	Redmn .14e	1.5	7	156	9⅞	9½	9½	—⅜
12⅞	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	5.2	8	237	12	11⅜	11½	—1
33⅞	24⅞	ReevsB 2	6.7	4	2	30	30	30	—⅛
16½	11⅛	ReichCh .74	5.4	10	65	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+½
63	35⅞	RelGp 2	3.3	6	1044	62	60⅛	61¼	
95	54⅝	RelG pf 2.28	2.4		6	94	93	93	—1⅞
26	20	RelG pf 2.60	13.		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
27½	22½	Relin pf2.68	11.		7	23⅜	23½	23½	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir .20	2.9	6	148	7⅛	6⅞	7	—⅛
30	16¾	RepCp .60b	2.4	4	61	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
25⅝	13⅝	RepFnS s 1	4.7	4	32	21¼	21	21¼	+¼
2⅞	1½	RepMtg			4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
31	23⅛	RepStl 2a	7.9	3	359	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+1
30	20⅝	RepTex 1	3.7	7	90	27⅜	27	27	—⅞
32⅛	20¾	RevcoD .80	3.1	10	43	25⅞	25½	25¾	—⅛
19¼	11½	Revere		3	50	17	16⅛	16⅞	+⅛
54⅞	40½	Revlon 1.56	3.7	10	313	42¼	41⅜	41⅜	—½
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	4.5	7	64	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
19⅜	15⅛	Rexnrd 1.04	5.7	6	329	18½	17⅞	18¼	+⅜
56	48	Rexn pf2.36	4.4		2	54	53½	53½	+1½
36	31⅛	Reynln s2.10	6.2	7	676	34⅜	34	34	—⅛
83	60	Reyln pf2.25	2.8		2	80	80	80	—¼
50¾	45½	Reyln pf4.10	9.1		114	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	
39⅝	28½	ReyMtl 2.20	6.0	4	580	36¾	36	36⅜	—⅛
80½	59	ReyM pf4.50	6.0		1	75	75	75	—1
35	18⅞	RichCo 1.30	6.4	5	27	20½	20¼	20¼	—¼
27	19⅝	RchMer 1.20	5.4	6	160	22⅞	22¼	22¼	
19⅝	15⅛	RiegelT 1.60	8.3	5	28	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
47½	25⅛	RioGron 1	2.2	7	183	45	43	44½	—⅜
28¼	13¼	RioGr pf .80	3.1		496	26⅛	24⅞	26⅛	
27⅞	18⅞	RiteAid .65	2.4	10	44	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	+½
22¼	16⅛	Robshw 1.30	7.2	6	49	18⅛	17⅞	18	
33⅞	27⅝	Robtsn 1.90	6.1	5	6	31⅜	31⅛	31¼	+¼
12	8¼	Robins .40	4.3	9	352	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
17⅛	13⅜	RochG 1.48b	11.	6	53	13⅝	13⅜	13⅞	
20⅞	16	RochTl 1.68	9.4	7	41	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
19½	11	Rockowr		6	38	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
63⅝	35⅜	Rockwl 2.60	4.2	8	368	62	61½	62	+½
55½	33⅛	RkInt pf1.35	2.4		2	a65⅜	55	55⅝	+⅜
48½	33	RohmH 2	5.1	5	121	39⅛	38½	39½	—⅛
20	11¼	RohrInd		6	132	18⅞	18⅜	18½	—½
31¾	16⅛	Rollins .72	2.6	12	x238	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+⅜
49	28⅝	Rolm s		25	148	47⅝	46½	47¼	+¼
4	2½	Ronson			45	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11½	9⅜	Roper .90	8.7	5	49	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
19½	13⅝	Rorer .84	4.7	10	229	18⅛	18	18	—¼
77½	19⅝	Rosario .80a	1.2	15	267	69	68½	69	—5½
48⅛	18	Rowan .10	.2	18	66	47	46½	46¾	—⅛
15¾	11⅛	RC Cos 1.04	7.2	19	19	14½	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
83⅝	61⅜	RoylD 5.53e	6.7	3	826	82¾	82½	82⅝	+⅜
30½	22½	Rubbrm .92	3.4	9	152	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
10⅝	8⅜	RussTog .88	8.4	5	3048	10⅝	10½	10½	
25⅝	15½	RyanH 1.20	5.3	8	92	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
27½	19½	RyderS 1b	3.8	7	77	26¼	26	26⅛	+⅛
		— S—S—S —							
10⅛	6⅝	SCA .35t	3.7	10	306	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
32	16⅝	SCM 1.30	5.7	4	255	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	+⅛
36	15⅝	SPSTec .64	1.8	8	126	36	34⅝	35½	+⅜
67⅞	31	Sabine .56	.9	40	5	65	64⅜	65	+⅛
27⅛	9⅝	Safgdin .32	1.3	18	123	25¼	24⅜	25	
44	33⅝	Safewy 2.60	7.5	6	144	35	34⅝	34⅞	
10⅛	7½	SagaCp .44	4.5	33	88	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
46½	22⅝	SJoMn 1.40	2.9	14	974	u48⅛	45⅝	47⅝	+2
13	9⅜	StJoLP 1.26	12.	8	18	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
66½	36½	StLSaF 2.50	3.8	9	32	u67	66⅛	66⅝	
11¼	8⅞	SPaul 1.06e	12.		59	9⅛	8⅞	9	
34⅞	27	StRegP 2	6.3	7	x167	32¼	31⅜	31⅝	
8	5¼	Salant .40	5.2	10	70	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
10¾	5	Sambos			197	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
15⅞	12⅝	SDieGs 1.52	11.	7	244	13½	13¼	13⅜	
18¾	12½	SJuanR 1.45t	9.7	12	50	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+⅛
45½	16¼	Sanders .50	1.2	17	91	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	—⅜
63¾	32	SFeInd 2.60	4.2	8	378	62½	60½	61½	—½
18¼	8½	SFeIn pf .50	3.0		9	17	16¾	16⅝	—⅛
41¼	18¼	SFeInt .72	1.9	64	2044	37¾	36¾	37⅜	—½
18⅛	13⅝	SaftWel .88	5.0	8	5	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
9¼	6½	SaulRE			10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
11¾	6½	SavASto .05e	.5	12	131	11	10¾	11	
13¼	8¼	SavOnD .50	4.9	7	41	10¼	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
11⅝	9⅜	SavEIP 1.20	11.	7	17	11¼	11	11⅛	+⅛
14	11	SavE A 1.34	12.		6	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
12¼	9⅜	SavE pf1.28	13.		9	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
19¾	12⅝	Savin .70	4.0	4	200	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅜
9¾	4⅝	Saxon		10	133	8¼	8	8	—¼
6⅛	3⅛	Schaefer			52	4¾	4½	4¾	+⅜
38⅛	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.2	8	1092	35½	33¾	34	—1
13⅝	7⅜	Schlitz			1399	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
108⅜	66⅜	Schlmb s1.10	1.0	23	1076	108	106¾	108	+1⅜
45⅛	25⅛	SciAtla s.18	.4	21	75	43	41⅞	42⅛	—¼
27¼	18	SCOA 1.08	4.8	6	44	23	22½	22½	—½
7½	4⅛	ScotLad .05e	.7	9	28	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
30⅞	22	ScotFet 1.80	7.9	5	26	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	—⅜
27¾	17	ScottF .80	3.1	9	x2	25⅞	25½	25½	+⅛
21	16	ScotP 1	5.4	5	1117	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	—¼
19¾	10⅝	Scottys .44	2.4	10	53	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	—⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21½	17¼	Scovill 1.52	8.3	5	87	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+⅛
11	7¼	Scudder		21	14	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
9⅞	8¼	Scud pf .90e	10.		94	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
13¼	9⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	14.		22	10⅝	10¼	10¼	—⅛
23½	14⅛	SeaCont .42	2.5	5	x62	17¼	17	17¼	+¼
36	24½	SeabCL 2.20	6.5	4	150	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	—⅜
18¼	10	SeaWA		10	45	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
31⅞	24¼	Seafst 1.12	4.0	6	178	28	27¾	27⅞	+⅛
46½	27⅛	Seagrm 1.10	2.4	14	352	46	45⅝	45⅝	—⅜
23	14⅝	Seagrv .27e	1.2	7	15	21	20⅞	20⅞	—¼
19¼	14	SealAir n.44	2.6	9	15	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
32⅝	19¼	SealPw 1.30	5.4	5	30	24⅝	24	24	—⅜
23⅝	11½	SearleG .52	2.4	14	1254	21⅝	21¼	21½	
21⅜	17	Sears 1.28	7.4	6	1907	17⅜	17	17¼	+⅛
9	4½	Seatrain			351	7⅝	7¼	7½	+⅛
34⅝	25⅜	SecPac n1.80	6.0	5	237	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+¼
68	24⅛	Sedco .72	1.1	110	452	64⅛	63⅛	63⅝	—1
14	8	SelgLt 1.20	14.	14	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SvCpInt .34	3.4	5	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14½	8½	Shakspr .52	3.7	9	268	14	13½	14	+⅜
18⅛	12½	Shaklee .80	4.7	5	123	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	—½
47¾	24⅝	Shapell .15	.3	5	2	47½	47½	47½	—⅛
33¼	9⅝	ShearL .60	2.0	5	301	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝	+1⅜
69⅛	30⅛	ShellOil 2.40	3.8	9	1009	64⅛	63⅝	63¾	+⅛
33⅝	27	ShellT s3.27t	10.	4	19	32⅛	32¼	32¼	+½
11⅜	6⅞	ShelGlo .30	4.1	6	89	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
17⅞	13	ShelG pf1.35	10.		23	13¼	13	13	—½
36⅜	20⅛	Shrwin .15e	.4	19	117	34	33⅜	33⅜	—⅝
14¼	12	SierPac 1.34	11.	6	74	12¼	d11⅞	11⅞	—⅜
45½	20½	Signal 1	2.3	8	262	44½	44⅛	44⅜	—⅛
38½	30⅛	Signode 1.72	4.7	7	319	37	36½	36⅞	+¼
20⅞	11	SimPrec .28	1.9	11	96	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	SimpPat .56	5.5	12	148	10¼	10	10¼	+¼
14¾	7½	Singer			462	8¾	8½	8½	—⅜
33⅜	23⅛	Singr pf3.50	13.		5	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
13¼	9¼	Skyline .48	4.2	13	1011	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	—⅛
22¼	16¼	SmithA 1.40	6.9	3	28	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
85	42⅜	Smithin 1.12	1.3	16	87	83½	82⅜	83	
65¼	38⅛	Smikln s1.66	2.8	15	334	59⅝	58½	59	
22⅞	18	Smucker 1.10	5.0	7	20	u22½	21⅞	22	
29	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.3	12	122	24½	24	24⅛	
10¾	6⅝	SonyCp .10e	1.4	21	1186	7¼	7	7⅛	
21½	16½	SooLin s1.79t	9.1	5	16	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅜
5¼	3⅛	SoAllFn		4	4	4	4	4	—⅛
18	13⅜	SCrEG 1.74	12.	7	130	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
21⅜	16¾	SoJerIn 1.74	8.0	8	5	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
60⅛	38	Soutdwn .60	1.0	7	11	58	57⅞	57⅞	—¾
17	12⅛	SoetBk .88	6.0	5	95	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—½
9⅞	6⅛	SoetPS s.07e	.9	5	33	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
27⅞	22⅝	SCalEd 2.72	12.	5	530	23½	22⅞	23⅛	+¼
14⅝	11	SouthCo 1.54	14.	8	1123	11½	11¼	11⅜	
19⅝	16½	SoInGE 1.68	10.	7	21	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
60	33¼	SoNRes 1.50	2.6	11	176	58⅛	57¾	58⅛	+⅛
41	33¼	SNETel 3.60	11.	6	37	33½	33¼	33½	
44	27	SouPac 2.60	5.9	7	451	u44⅝	43¼	44	+⅜
65	47½	SouRy 3.68	5.9	6	198	62½	62	62¼	—⅛
38⅝	20⅛	SoUnCo 1.92	5.2	10	20	37½	37	37	—⅜
32	25⅛	Soutind .84b	3.0	8	27	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
63⅞	34⅛	SouRoyl s		29	74	61	59¾	59¾	—1½
2½	1¼	Soumrk		1	113	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
26	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.2	6	47	22⅞	21¾	22⅝	+⅛
25⅝	20⅛	SwtBsh 1.40	5.6	7	57	25	25	25	+¼
24	14	SwtFore .40	2.2	5	460	18⅝	17⅞	18½	+⅜
13¼	10	SwtGas n1.10	9.3	8	86	12	11⅞	11⅞	
14⅝	10⅛	SwtPS 1.28	12.	8	508	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
28¾	11½	Sparton .80	3.3	8	85	24⅝	23⅝	24	+⅜
43¼	20¼	SpeclPh		22	110	u43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—⅛
18	12⅝	SperHut 1	6.6	5	110	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
60⅜	42¼	Sperry 1.56	2.7	8	2205	58¾	58⅛	58⅝	+⅜
19¼	14	Springs 1.20	6.7	5	53	18⅛	18	18	
25½	20	SquarD 1.60	7.4	7	85	21⅞	21⅜	21½	—¼
39¾	27	Squibb 1.14	3.2	14	324	36⅛	35⅜	36	—⅛
16¼	11⅛	StaRite .70	5.0	7	12	14⅛	13⅞	14	+½
48	19	Staley 1	2.3	21	147	43⅞	43	43¼	+⅛
33⅞	21¼	StBrnd 1.48	4.8	10	946	30⅞	29½	30⅛	+1⅛
28⅛	19⅛	StBPnt .64	2.6	8	28	24⅝	23⅞	24⅜	+½
18¾	10⅛	StdMotA .64	6.0	5	538	11	10⅝	10¾	+½
64¾	44⅝	StOilCl 3.20	5.0	6	1486	63⅝	63	63⅝	+⅛
95⅛	53½	StOInd 3.60	3.8	9	2180	94⅞	92⅝	94⅝	+1⅝
104	44½	StOilOh 2	2.0	10	344	99	97¼	98¼	—¼
68½	50⅛	SOOh pf3.75	7.3		z20	51½	51½	51½	+¼
12⅞	7⅜	StPacCp .60	5.0	5	52	12⅛	11¾	12	
19½	15	Standex .85	5.1	6	x46	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
46	22⅝	StanW 1.24	3.1	9	664	40½	39¼	40⅛	+1⅜
38⅛	26⅜	Starret 1.48	3.9	7	8	u38⅛	38	38	—¼
6⅛	4¼	StMutInv		10	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
11	8½	StaMSe 1.05a	12.		21	8⅝	d8⅛	8½	
25	17⅜	StaufCh s1.10	5.9	6	660	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
4⅛	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.2	6	25	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
11¼	9⅜	Sterchl .68	6.6	5	5	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
9½	6½	SterlBcp .66	8.9	10	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
21⅜	15⅛	SterlDg .84	4.3	10	739	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	—⅜
25½	17	Sterndnt .60	3.4	7	55	18	17⅝	17¾	—⅜
16½	13	StevnJ 1.20b	7.8	4	42	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
41⅞	26½	StewWa s1.88	5.8	7	36	32¼	31⅝	32½	+¼
37⅜	23⅜	StokVC 1.48	5.1	7	6	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
12⅛	9½	StokVCpf 1	9.9		z150	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+½
50⅛	37⅛	StoneW 2.75	5.8	9	31	47½	47⅛	47⅛	
29⅞	18	StonCon .72	2.9	9	64	25	24¾	24⅞	—⅛
20¼	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	7.8	4	18	15½	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
23¼	13⅛	StorTec s		10	1711	16⅜	15⅝	15¾	+⅛
33⅞	21⅞	Storer s .72	2.3	12	44	32	31⅝	32	
17⅞	12⅛	StridRit 1.08	7.6	6	19	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+¼
4⅞	2⅞	SuavSho .20	5.2	7	30	4	3⅞	3⅞	
39⅞	19½	SubPrG 1.44	3.8	7	82	38⅞	38	38⅛	+⅛
32⅜	23	SunChm s.60	1.9	7	66	31⅞	31	31⅛	—⅛
28⅞	18⅞	SunEl .72	3.0	10	136	24¾	24	24⅛	—⅛
82	42	SunCo 3	3.8	7	215	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝	—⅛
85	43⅛	SunC pf 2.25	2.8		6	81½	80¼	80¼	—1⅜
25	16⅜	Sunbm 1.50	7.1	6	387	21½	20½	21⅛	+⅜
45¼	21⅞	Sundstr 1.20	2.8	11	222	43⅝	42¾	43⅛	+⅛
41¼	12⅛	SunsM .40	1.1	20	463	36	35	35⅝	+⅜
24	16	SuprVal .66	2.9	9	61	22⅞	22½	22½	—⅛
157	99	SuprOil s.70	.5	20	x570	153¾	150	153¾	+1½
19¼	11½	SupmkG .48	2.9	6	148	16½	16⅛	16⅝	+⅜
7⅜	3⅛	Supsco			156	3⅝	3¼	3½	—⅛
23½	17⅛	Swank 1.40a	7.3	5	33	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
24¼	15⅜	Sybron 1.08	6.2	8	56	17⅜	17¼	17½	
40	29¼	Sybrn pf2.40	7.4		2	32½	32½	32½	
		— T—T—T —							
29⅞	11¼	TRE s 1	3.6	13	312	27⅞	27	27⅞	+½
48½	33⅛	TRW 2	4.4	7	298	45⅛	45	45⅛	—⅜
105	73½	TRW pf 4.40	4.4		4	99½	99	99	—2¼
90	63⅞	TRW pr4.50	5.4		115	86	83⅝	83¾	—2
35⅛	19¼	TaftBrd .76	2.4	9	44	32⅛	31½	32⅛	—⅛
11¾	2½	Talcott			16	8	8	8	
11¼	6¾	Talley		10	126	6¾	d6½	6½	—¼
11⅛	8¼	Talley pf 1	11.		3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
19¼	15⅛	TampE 1.44	9.5	7	204	15⅞	d15	15⅛	—⅛
33	17½	Tandy		9	394	31⅝	31⅜	31½	—⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6⅛	3⅛	Tandycft n		6	141	5¼	5	5⅛	—⅛
31⅞	10⅞	Tchncolr .72	2.4	7	141	30¼	29⅜	29¾	—¼
18⅛	10⅞	Technicn		14	134	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
64¼	46⅝	Tektrnx .84	1.4	13	243	60¾	60⅛	60¾	+⅜
18	7⅜	Telcom .70	4.8	4	26	14⅝	14⅜	14½	—⅛
11¼	4	Telecor 6.60c			17	5⅝	5½	5½	
154½	110¼	Teledn 9.92t	6.9	5	436	144¾	143⅝	144	+⅛
27	12	Telprmt		24	234	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+⅜
6¼	3¼	Telex		26	617	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
44⅝	29¼	Tennco 2.40	5.6	8	2643	43¾	42⅞	43⅛	
88¼	72½	Tenc pr 7.40	10.		3	73½	73½	73½	—1½
44⅞	15⅝	Teradyn		20	91	43½	42½	43	—¼
22⅞	8½	Tesoro		6	5074	u23½	21½	23½	+2½
39⅝	20⅝	Tesor pf2.16	5.4		1289	u40½	37	40⅛	+3⅛
37⅛	23⅝	Texaco 2.40	6.7	6	2693	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	—⅛
48⅞	36	TexCm 1.60	3.4	8	55	46½	46	46½	+¼
69⅞	37⅝	TexEst 2.70	3.9	10	182	68⅝	67½	68⅝	+1⅛
28⅝	24⅛	TxET pf2.87	11.		117	25½	25¼	25¼	—¼
34	22¾	TexGT s1.46	4.6	9	135	32	31	31½	
25	16¼	TexInd .60	2.4	5	34	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
107¾	78	TexInst 2	1.9	14	513	103	101¼	103	+1½
22	7⅜	TexInt			1376	20½	19½	20⅛	+⅛
41½	30	TexOGs s.24	.6	15	915	38½	36½	37	—1
115	45½	TxPcLd .45e	.4	29	3	103½	103	103	—1½
20⅛	16⅛	TexUtil 1.64	9.7	7	523	17	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
50¼	21⅛	Texsgulf 1.20	2.6	12	353	47⅝	46⅛	47	+¼
79¾	40	Texgif pf 3	4.0		31	74⅝	74	74½	+½
9¾	3⅛	Texfi Ind			68	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
29⅜	22¼	Textron 1.80	6.3	6	286	29	28⅜	28⅝	
26¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40	5.5		11	25½	25¼	25¼	+¼
58	30½	Thiokol 1.55	2.8	9	78	56	54⅝	56	+1
46¼	38½	ThmBet 1.52	3.4	12	237	45⅛	44⅜	45	
13⅝	8⅞	Thomin .56b	5.2	5	36	11	10⅝	10¾	—⅛
32	20⅛	ThmJW 1.80	5.6	8	33	u32¼	32	32	
17¼	10⅛	Thrifty .72	5.9	8	140	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+⅛
40⅝	20	Tidwatr .90	2.3	15	55	39½	38⅝	38⅞	—1⅛
27¾	16½	TigerInt .80	3.5	8	483	23¾	22¾	23	—⅜
52⅝	35⅜	TimeIn 1.66	3.3	10	317	49¾	49⅛	49⅞	
37½	26½	Timl pfB1.57	4.4		4	36	36	36	—½
39⅝	28	TimesM 1.44	3.8	8	164	38	37⅞	38	
63½	48⅛	Timkn 3a	5.5	6	13	54¾	54½	54⅝	—⅛
46½	21⅜	ToddSh		6	506	41	39½	40	—1¼
25⅜	15	Tokheim .70	3.2	10	165	22	21⅝	21⅞	+1
22⅞	17⅛	TolEdis 2.20	13.	7	83	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅛
23⅝	17⅜	TolEd pf2.36	13.		7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—½
22½	16½	TolEd pf2.21	13.		9	17⅛	17	17	—⅜
15⅝	8½	TonkaCp		24	9	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
29⅜	16⅜	ToroCo .88	4.8	6	153	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅜
31¼	26⅜	Tosco n			1874	30¼	29⅝	29½	+¼
30⅜	18⅞	ToyRUs n		12	85	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	—⅛
35¼	15⅜	Tracor s .40	1.2	12	61	34	33⅞	34	
23½	16¼	Trane 1.04	5.0	8	16	20¾	20½	20¾	+⅛
38	28⅝	TranUn 2.36	6.3	8	x143	37½	36⅝	37¼	+⅛
27⅞	13⅞	TW Corp		8	724	15⅞	15	15¼	+⅛
7⅝	4	TW Cp wt			36	6	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
21¼	15⅜	TWC pf 2	13.		3	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
17	13	TWC pf 1.90	14.		16	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
32¾	21⅞	TWC pf 2.66	12.		23	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+¼
20⅝	16	Transm 1.12	6.0	5	458	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
21⅜	17	TranInc 2.04	11.		20	18	17¾	17¾	
44⅝	22¾	Transco 1.24	3.0	16	187	42¼	41⅞	42	
57½	50¼	Transco pf3.87	5.6		9	55½	55¼	55½	—¼
14½	6¾	Transcn .60	7.7	13	34	8	7⅝	7¾	—¼
79¼	59	TrGP pf6.65	12.		z10	57½	d57½	57½	—1½
100¾	84⅝	TrG pf 10.32	12.		z40	88	88	88	
97½	77	TrGP pf8.64	10.		z40	83	82	83	
25½	20⅛	TrGP pf2.50	12.		3	20½	20⅜	20⅜	—⅛
18½	10⅝	TrnsOh .40b	3.1	4	12	12¾	12½	12¾	—⅛
27½	19¼	Tranwy 1.80	6.7	5	43	26⅞	26½	26¾	+¼
44⅝	33	Travirs 2.48	6.4	4	476	39¼	39	39	—⅜
21¼	16⅝	TriCon 2.14e	11.		66	19⅝	19½	19½	
29¼	23⅛	TriCn pf2.50	11.		8	23¾	23½	23½	
4	2⅝	TriSoM		5	105	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅛	7⅜	Triaind .30r	3.5	6	12	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
24¾	15⅝	TriaPc 1	4.3	8	34	23½	23¼	23¼	—⅛
17¼	7½	Trico .20	1.2	17	x98	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+⅛
29⅛	16⅛	Trintyln s.60	2.1	15	289	28⅞	28¼	28¾	+⅝
17½	12⅝	TucsEP 1.52	11.	6	201	13⅝	13	13⅛	—⅛
53	31½	TCFox 1.40a	2.9	38	274	50⅝	48	48½	—1½
37½	16¼	TycoLab 1	2.9	8	204	35⅛	34⅜	34⅝	—⅜
17⅛	14	TylerCp .50	3.2	7	42	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
54⅛	30⅛	Tymshr		17	83	51¼	50⅝	51¼	+⅜
		— U—U—U —							
29⅛	20⅛	UAL 1	4.3		659	24	22⅝	23¼	—½
28¼	17½	UGI 1.76	6.3	9	93	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	—¼
18⅛	12	UMC 1.20	8.5	6	84	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
3½	2⅛	UMET Tr			32	2⅝	2½	2½	
29⅛	16¼	UNCRes .50	2.1	9	322	24½	23⅞	23⅝	—⅛
39½	20½	UVInd 18c		6	647	26⅝	26½	26¾	—⅛
15⅝	10	Unarco .88	5.9	6	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
53⅛	38½	UniIILt 4.63e	12.	6	1	40	40	40	
67¼	56⅛	UnINV 4.27e	7.1	5	1	60	60	60	—⅛
52½	41¼	UCamp 2.60	6.0	7	722	44	43½	43⅝	—⅛
47⅞	35	UnCarb 3	7.0	5	792	43⅝	42⅜	43⅛	—½
13¾	8⅝	UnComr .20	2.1		10	9½	9½	9½	
9⅛	4⅝	UnionCp .32t	5.0	7	57	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅝	11⅛	UnElec 1.44	12.	7	229	11⅞	11½	11½	—⅛
35	28	UnEl pf3.50	12.		z100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+1⅛
64	50	UnEl pf 6.40	13.		z800	49½	d48⅝	49½	—2⅝
22½	16¼	UnEl pf2.13	13.		30	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	—⅛
27½	23½	UnEl pf2.72	11.		85	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	—⅜
78	61	UnEl pf7.44	12.		2	61	61	61	
79	61	UnEl pfH 8	13.		3	61½	d60½	61½	+½
54⅞	33	UOilCl s1.20	2.5	9	1146	53⅝	52½	53	
79½	53¼	UPacC 2.80	3.4	10	819	u82	78⅞	82	+3⅜
28	18¼	UPac pf .47	1.7		2	u28⅛	27⅛	28¼	+1
7⅛	3½	Uniroyal			349	4⅞	4⅜	4½	
64¾	30⅛	Uniryl pf			z450	32¾	32	32	+¼
14¼	8⅛	UnBrnd .25e	1.9	7	87	13½	13½	13½	
13	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	11.		106	11¼	10½	10⅞	—½
74	35½	UnEnRs 2.48	3.4	9	153	73⅝	72⅝	72¾	—1¾
30⅝	18½	UnGrty .24	1.0	8	122	23¼	22⅜	23¼	+⅛
25⅝	20¼	UIlum 2.68	12.	6	14	21⅞	21⅛	21¾	+½
21½	16½	UIllu pf 2.20	13.		z600	17⅜	17	17	—⅛
30¼	13½	UnitInd .90b	3.1	10	35	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	—¼
19⅝	10¾	UnitInn .22	1.2	7	15	18⅛	18	18	
12¾	9½	UJerBk 1.04a	10.	4	19	10⅝	10¼	10¼	—⅛
7⅜	5	UnMM n			66	6	5⅞	5⅞	
6½	1⅜	UnPkMn			243	5⅛	4¾	5	+⅛
37⅞	22⅛	UnRefg s.80a	2.3	5	102	35⅛	34⅝	34¾	—¼
20½	14⅞	USFoS 1.82e	9.5		10	19½	19¼	19¼	—⅛
12½	6½	USAir		3	257	8⅛	8	8	+⅛
26⅜	16½	USAir pf1.87	9.7		15	19½	19¼	19¼	—⅜
41⅛	31	USFid 2.40	6.3	5	508	38⅜	37⅞	38	—⅛
37⅜	26½	USGyps 2.40	7.8	4	120	32	30⅞	30⅞	—⅜
17⅛	9	USHom .52	3.1	4	x180	17	16⅝	16⅞	
10½	7⅜	USInd .76	8.4	5	245	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
18⅛	11⅜	USLeasg .52	3.2	6	68	16¼	16⅛	16½	—⅛
9⅞	4⅝	US Rty			46	9½	8⅞	9	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23⅞	17½	USShoe 1.48	8.1	4	223	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—⅛
25⅞	16¼	USSteel 1.60	7.4		2371	21⅝	20¼	21⅝	+1⅜
37⅜	29½	USTobc 2.08	6.3	9	22	33½	32⅞	32⅞	+⅛
52¾	35¼	UnTech 2.20	4.4	8	773	50¼	49¼	50¼	+1¼
140	99	UTch pf7.32	5.5		1	134	134	134	
66⅛	47½	UTch pf3.87	6.2		28	62⅞	62	62⅞	+⅛
27⅝	23	UTch pf2.55	9.9		200	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+⅛
21⅜	16¼	UniTel 1.52	8.7	6	150	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+⅛
37½	16⅝	Unitrod .50	1.4	14	87	35⅞	34½	35⅞	+1⅛
15	6⅝	Univar .56	4.4	6	46	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
20	12¼	UnivFd .96	7.4	9	35	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
24½	16⅝	UnLeaf 1.32	6.5	7	35	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	+⅛
49¼	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.6	10	437	48½	48⅛	48⅛	—¼
28	21	USLIFE .68	2.8	6	583	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+⅜
10⅛	8¼	UslifeFd .96a	12.		19	8⅛	8¼	8¼	—⅛
19⅝	16	UtoPL 1.76	11.	8	158	16½	16⅛	16¼	
29⅞	23½	UtPL pf2.80	12.		7	24½	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
		— V—V—V —							
22	16¼	VF Cp 1.60	7.5	6	118	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	—⅛
39	17½	VSI Co .72	2.2	9	153	33⅝	32¾	33¼	—⅜
20½	10⅛	Valero n			1925	18⅜	18	18½	—⅜
9	5¼	Vallevin .40	6.2	12	72	6⅜	6½	6½	—⅛
15	11⅛	VanDrn 1	7.1	5	21	14¼	14	14	+⅛
35¼	15¼	Varian .40	1.2	13	160	34	33⅜	33⅞	+⅛
15½	7⅝	Varo .40	2.8	12	230	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+⅛
50½	17½	Veeco .60	1.2	15	120	49⅝	48½	49½	+⅜
6⅛	4¼	Vendo			1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	9⅞	VestSe 1.36e	13.		35	10½	10¼	10⅛	
45½	25½	Viacom .32	.7	20	73	45	44⅛	45	—⅛
14⅝	10⅛	VaEPw 1.40	13.	6	1450	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
52	40	VaEP pf 5	12.		z90	40½	40	40½	
95	68¾	VaEP pf8.60	13.		z150	69	d68	68	—1
99¾	72½	VaEP pf9.75	13.		z40	74⅜	74	74⅜	+1⅜
28⅜	21⅛	VaEP pf2.90	13.		14	22¼	22	22¼	
78¾	60	VaEP ptJ7.72	13.		z60	61½	61½	61½	+1
29⅛	11½	Vornado .60	2.5	32	49	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
15⅞	10⅜	VulcInc .84	5.5	5	9	15¼	15¼	15¼	—⅛
37	30⅛	VulcnM 2	5.5	7	13	36½	36¼	36⅜	—⅛
19	11⅞	Wabash .60	4.2	5	24	14½	14⅛	14¼	+⅛
21	15⅝	Wachov .86	4.7	7	15	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
55¾	42½	Wach pf2.20	4.6		1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
7¼	3¾	WachRty		51	34	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
36¼	22½	WalMrt .30	.8	15	79	35⅞	34⅝	35⅞	+1⅛
35¼	24⅛	Walarn 1.50	4.3	7	83	34½	33¼	34½	+½
34½	23⅛	WlkrH g s		11	622	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	—⅛
30⅞	22⅛	WallBus 1	3.3	8	7	30	30	30	—⅛
28⅛	20¼	WalMu 1.60	6.1	5	35	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—¼
35⅞	26¼	WaltJm 1.80	6.1	5	361	29⅞	29½	29½	—¼
11¾	9½	WaltJ pf 1	10.		z100	9¾	9¾	9¾	+¼
38	27⅜	WaltJ pf1.60	5.1		2	31¼	31¼	31¼	
12⅛	6⅞	WardFd		8	28	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
14⅞	8¼	Warnaco .35r	2.4	5	165	14½	14¼	14½	
84⅛	21⅛	WarnS 1.80	2.1	13	172	u84¾	83¾	84½	+½
80	73	WarnS wd			46	u84½	84	84½	+4½
56½	32⅞	WrnComs 1	1.8	11	449	56	55	56	+⅞
25⅜	17⅞	WarnrL 1.32	6.2	10	756	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
27½	21⅝	WashGs 2.40	11.	8	61	22¾	22¼	22½	+⅜
39	23½	WshNat 1.40	5.2	6	9	27	26¾	26¾	—⅛
23⅝	18½	WshWt 2.16	11.	7	24	19⅝	19	19⅝	
47	27¾	WasteM .70	1.6	15	68	43	42⅝	43	—¼
37	17¼	WatkinJ .40	1.2	14	148	33	32	33	—⅜
7¼	4½	WayGos			29	7⅛	6¾	6¾	—⅛
17¾	12½	WayG pf1.60	10.		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
7	4⅝	WeanUn .20	2.9	33	67	u7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
25¼	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.5	12	301	13	12½	13	+½
28½	22⅛	WelsMk s.88	2.4	8	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+¼
33⅝	25⅝	WellsF 1.72	6.4	5	37	27⅜	27	27	—⅜
17⅞	11⅞	WelFM 1.35e	9.7	7	17	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
37½	27¼	WIPtPe 2.80	8.3	6	27	34	33½	33¾	—⅛
14	9⅝	WstctT g.80			13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
12	7⅜	WnAirL .40	4.1	3	236	10⅛	9¾	9¾	—⅛
30⅛	21½	WAir pf 2	7.4		13	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+⅛
35	23¾	WnBnc 1.64	5.0	6	251	33¼	32¾	32⅞	—⅜
43⅝	27⅛	WnCoNA s.32	.7	18	206	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	+⅛
35	24¾	WnCo pf2.12	6.1		6	35	34¾	35	
67¾	36	WPacl 23.75e	2.6	4	19	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
26⅞	15⅛	WUnion 1.40	5.6		429	25¼	24⅞	25	
56	40½	WnUn pf4.60	8.7		3	53	53	53	—⅛
63	48	WnUn pf4.90	8.2		4	60	59	60	—1½
11	8½	WUn dpf1.18	13.		25	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
23⅛	18	WUTI pf2.56	14.		20	19	18⅛	18⅞	—⅛
27	16½	WestgEl 1.40	5.7	6	3631	25	24⅞	24¾	—⅛
35⅜	25⅛	Wstvac 1.50	4.3	8	109	35⅛	34¾	35	+⅛
37⅝	26½	Weyerhr 1.30	4.0	8	816	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	—⅛
48¾	37⅞	Weyr pf2.80	6.3		7	44⅝	44¼	44¼	—⅜
39⅝	26¼	WheelF 1.40	3.7	10	264	37½	36	37½	—⅜
24¼	14⅞	WheelPit 1e	4.6	2	69	21¾	20¼	21¾	+1½
50	42¼	WhelPit pf6	14.		z100	43½	43½	43½	+½
41½	34	WhelPit pf5	14.		z120	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+⅛
22½	17¼	Whirlpl 1.40	7.8	7	14	18	17⅞	18	+⅛
27⅜	19⅛	WhitC 1.40	5.5	6	20	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	
42¾	32	WhitC pfC 3	8.8		10	34	34	34	+⅜
9½	4⅞	WhiteMt		4	643	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	—⅛
25¾	12⅛	Whittak 1	4.1	7	555	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	—⅜
17¼	13⅝	Wickes 1.04	6.5	5	131	16⅛	15⅝	16	
13⅝	6¾	Wiebldt .44	5.3	11	28	8½	8¼	8⅜	—⅛
38⅝	17	Williams 1.10	3.0	22	1586	36½	35¼	36¼	+¼
14¾	7¼	WilshrO .14b	1.0	49	107	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
33¼	25½	WinDx 1.68	6.2	8	199	27¼	26⅞	27	
46	37	WinDx B			6	40	39½	39½	+¼
3⅝	1⅞	Winnbgo		150	440	3½	2⅞	3	
11⅞	7	WinterJ 1	13.	20	20	7⅝	7¼	7½	+¼
27	21⅜	WisEP 2.38	11.	7	151	21⅞	d21½	21⅝	—⅛
25⅛	19¼	WisGas 2.04	10.	5	x25	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅛
27½	22½	WisG pf2.55	10.		2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
20¾	15⅜	WiscPL 1.84	11.	6	28	16⅝	16	16½	+¼
19⅞	15⅜	WiscPS 1.72	11.	6	27	16⅝	16	16	
33	20½	Witco 1.40	4.8	6	434	29	28	28⅞	+⅜
14¼	10	WittrR .80	5.9	5	72	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
13⅝	8⅝	WolvrW .44	3.5	6	119	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
24⅝	14	Womelc .66	3.3	9	52	20¼	19⅞	20	—⅛
46⅜	25½	WoodPt .48	1.1	21	93	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+⅝
32	19	Wolwth 1.60	6.5	5	1218	24⅞	24¼	24½	
44	28	Wolw pf2.20	6.4		3	34½	34¼	34½	+¼
9½	4¾	WorldAir		7	44	7	6⅝	6¾	—⅛
80	64	Wrigly 2.88a	3.7	9	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	—¼
11⅜	7⅝	Wurltzr		67	44	8	7⅝	8	
28⅝	11⅛	Wylaln .80	3.0	14		26⅞	26½	26⅝	—¼
26⅜	26⅜	Wylaln wd			26	26½	26⅜	26½	
17	7½	WyleLb s.40	2.4	9	151	16⅞	16½	16¾	+¼
8¾	4	Wyly		19	672	8⅝	8⅜	8½	—⅛
69⅛	52¾	Xerox 2.80	4.4	42	1181	64	62¼	63¼	+½
28⅛	14¼	XTRA s .64	3.0	4	98	21⅞	21¼	21¼	—⅛
35¾	14⅛	Yates s .20	.6	9	48	33½	33¼	33½	—⅛
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	4.7	5	12	22⅞	22¾	22¾	—⅛
33⅝	12	Zapata .48	1.6	12	2236	32	30½	30⅞	—1⅜
14⅜	9¾	ZayreCp		4	65	11⅝	11	11	—¼
15½	9¼	ZenithR .60	5.9	9	154	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
26⅜	14½	ZeroCp .48	1.9	10	35	25⅝	25½	25¾	
21¾	14½	ZurnInd .92	4.7	7	77	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛

Centrale Rabobank

Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A.

Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Issue — Dfls. 100,000,000,- 10¼ % bonds 1980 due 1984/1990 in bearer denominations of Dfls. 1,000 each.

Issue price — will be determined in the light of market conditions prevailing on February 8, 1980.

Interest payment — payable annually on March 15, without deduction of withholding tax.

Redemption — at par in 7 equal instalments from March 15, 1984 until 1990.

Listing — application has been made to list the bonds on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

Subscription period — from February 6, 1980 to February 12, 1980 at 15.00 hours Amsterdam time.

Date of payment — **March 17, 1980. Accrued interest will not be charged.**

Utrecht, February 6, 1980.

Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Centrale Rabobank)

P.O. Box 8098, Utrecht, The Netherlands. Telephone: 30-36 28 32, telex: 40025 rabonl.

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue — January, 1980

1,000,000 Shares

Loral Corporation

Common Stock

L. F. ROTHSCHILD, UNTERBERG, TOWBIN

BLYTH EASTMAN PAINE WEBBER Incorporated — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS Incorporated — BEAR, STEARNS & CO. — DILLON, READ & CO. INC.

DONALDSON, LUFKIN & JENRETTE Securities Corporation — DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT Incorporated — GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.

E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated — LAZARD FRERES & CO.

LEHMAN BROTHERS KUHN LOEB Incorporated — MERRILL LYNCH WHITE WELD CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

SALOMON BROTHERS — SHEARSON LOEB RHOADES INC. — SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated

WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER A.G. Becker — WERTHEIM & CO., INC. — DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC.

CROWELL, WEEDON & CO. — FURMAN SELZ MAGER DIETZ & BIRNEY Incorporated — HAMBRECHT & QUIST

NEW COURT SECURITIES CORPORATION — ATLANTIC CAPITAL Corporation — BASLE SECURITIES CORPORATION

DAIWA SECURITIES AMERICA INC. — ROBERT FLEMING Incorporated

NEW JAPAN SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL INC. — THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. International, Inc.

SANYO SECURITIES AMERICA INC. — ULTRAFIN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

BANK JULIUS BÄR INTERNATIONAL Limited — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BUCKMASTER & MOORE

CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE — CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — PICTET INTERNATIONAL Limited — PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.

PRIVATBANKEN AKTIESELSKAB — SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. — VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

February 5, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1M	14⅝-14⅞	8 5/16-8 7/16	4⅞-5	17⅞-18⅛	12⅛-12¼
2M	14 7/16-14 9/16	8 7/16-8 9/16	5 5/16-5 7/16	17¾-18	12¼-12½
3M	14¼-14⅜	8½-8⅝	5 7/16-5 9/16	17½-17¾	12⅜-12⅝
6M	14 5/16-14 7/16	8½-8⅝	5½-5⅝	17-17¼	13⅛-13⅜
1Y	13¾-14	8 9/16-8 11/16	5½-5⅝	16-16¼	13⅛-13⅜

ADVERTISEMENT

CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from **February 15th, 1980**, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div. cp. n° 27** of the **CDR's Champion International Corporation, each repr. 10 shares**, will be payable with **Dfls. 5.67 net** (div. per record-date 14.12.1979; gross $-.35 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = $-.525 = Dfls. 1.- per CDR. Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= $-.525 = Dfls. 1.-) with Dfls. 4.67 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, January 31st, 1980.

ADVERTISEMENT

Schlumberger

The undersigned announces that as from **February 18th, 1980**, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div. cp. n° 23** of the **Certificates Schlumberger Ltd.**, repr. 5 shs. of common stock of U.S. $1.- par value and repr. 100 shs. of common stock of U.S. $1.- par value, will be payable with **Dfls. 2.62** net per Certificate repr. 5 shs. and with **Dfls. 52.40** per Certificate repr. 100 shs. (div. per record-date 12.12.1979; U.S. $-.275 per share). This dividend distribution is not subject to tax-withholding at source.

ADMINISTRATIEKANTOOR VAN DE BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS B.V.

Amsterdam, January 31st, 1980.

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FIRST TIME OFFER:

Master Franchise For Tidy Car

A BUSINESS FORMULA THAT'S SO APPEALING, IT TOOK ONLY 4 YEARS TO BUILD A NETWORK OF OVER 2,000 DEALERS IN NORTH AMERICA!

Tidy Car, the world's leading automotive appearance specialist, now has dealers in more than two dozen countries throughout the world

PROVEN SUCCESS FORMULA

The Tidy Car 'concept' provides a variety of unique appearance maintenance services to the owners of cars, trucks, marine-craft, aircraft and vehicles of all types. The secret to the worldwide consumer acceptance of these services lies in the ability to provide convenient and inexpensive protection and restoration treatments on exterior paint and chrome surfaces in particular and other interior and exterior processes in general.

Using the special Tidy Car equipment (originally developed for use on the sensitive skins of high performance aircraft), the treatments can be performed more quickly and thoroughly than any traditional method

Consumer acceptance of these unique services has been proven world-wide

UNLIMITED MARKET

Approved Master Franchisors will have the opportunity to duplicate the phenomenal success of the North American program in their own geographical area. The same success formula, already proven to work equally as well for Master Franchisors who have already been appointed in other countries, will give the successful candidate an opportunity for extremely high returns on an initial investment ranging from only $50,000 U.S.

COMPLETE PRODUCT LINE

The Tidy Car System utilizes a complete line of equipment and products ranging from paint sealants to fabric sealants; from rust protection sealants to vinyl sealants: and more for all types of vehicles including marinecraft and aircraft.

QUALITY CONTROL R & D

Most companies in the auto appearance business do not manufacture the products they market. Tidy Car, realizing the importance of Research & Development and Quality Control, has its own laboratories, R & D facilities, quality control and manufacturing facilities to maintain their leadership in the market and to assure consistent quality and end-product results.

Write or telex Gary Goranson, Tidy Car Inc. president, for details on available countries and procedures for qualifying for a master franchise. Write to: Tidy Car Inc., 5205 Timberlea Blvd., Mississauga, Ontario, Canada, L4W2F3. Or telex. 06-960395

TIDY CAR

PROFITABLE AUTOMOTIVE AFTERMARKET BUSINESS

Chicago Futures

February 5, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	4.78½	4.78½	4.67½	4.71	—.06½
May	4.86	4.86	4.77	4.80½	—.06
Jul	4.91	4.91	4.80	4.82	—.10¼
Sep	5.02	5.02	4.92	4.94½	—.09¼
Dec	5.20	5.20	5.10½	5.12¼	—.06¾
Mar	5.31½	5.31½	5.23	5.23	—.10

Sales Mon. 32,401.
Total open interest Mon. 62,487, up 3,881 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.79½	2.79½	2.77	2.77¾	—.01
May	2.93	2.93	2.90¾	2.91¼	—.01
Jul	3.01½	3.01½	2.99½	3.00	—.01¼
Sep	3.08¾	3.08¾	3.06¾	3.07	—.01¼
Dec	3.15	3.15½	3.13	3.13½	—.01¼
Mar	3.25	3.25½	3.23½	3.24	—.01¼

Sales Mon. 35,667.
Total open interest Mon. 169,886, up 2,017 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	6.79	6.80	6.74½	6.75	—.06¼
May	7.02	7.02	6.97	6.97½	—.06¼
Jul	7.24	7.25	7.17½	7.18½	—.08
Aug	7.31	7.31½	7.26½	7.26½	—.07½
Sep	7.36	7.36½	7.33	7.33¼	—.06¼
Nov	7.41	7.43¾	7.39	7.39¼	—.05¼
Jan	7.56	7.60	7.55	7.55½	—.04½
Mar	7.72	7.76½	7.71¼	7.73¼	—.03¾

Sales Mon. 30,626.
Total open interest Mon. 109,076, up 1,713 from Fri

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	186.00	186.50	185.50	185.60	—1.50
May	191.50	191.50	190.50	190.60	—1.50
Jul	196.30	196.50	195.80	195.90	—1.40
Aug	198.50	199.00	198.00	198.10	—1.10
Sep	200.25	200.80	200.00	200.50	—1.00
Oct	202.50	202.50	202.00	202.20	—.30
Dec	205.30	205.50	204.80	205.50	—.50
Jan	207.50	207.50	206.70	206.70	—.30
Mar	211.00	211.00	210.50	211.00	—.20

Sales Mon. 7,084.
Total open interest Mon. 49,596, off 72 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	24.50	24.70	24.30	24.41	—.17
May	25.00	25.18	24.81	24.89	—.18
Jul	25.40	25.60	25.26	25.39	—.14
Aug	25.65	25.75	25.50	25.58	—.14
Sep	25.95	25.95	25.75	25.80	—.12
Oct	26.05	26.13	25.95	26.00	—.03
Dec	26.35	26.40	26.10	26.25	—.09
Jan	26.25	26.35	26.10	26.23	—.12
Mar	26.50	26.65	26.35	26.35	—.16
May	26.65	26.65	26.50	26.50	—.27

Sales Mon. 12,421.
Total open interest Mon. 63,901, up 668 from Fri.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, February 5, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	84¾	85¾
Argentina 9⅞-84	84¾	85¾
Ashland 7½-82	93½	94½
Australia 8¾-91	78	79
Australia 8¼-92	73¾	74¾
Avco 10¼-87	78	80
BTokyo 7⅝-84	83	84
Barclays 8½-92	75½	76½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	81	82
Bell Can 7¾-87	76¾	77¾
Beneficial 9¾-87	85	86
BFCE 8¾-83	90½	91½
Canpac 9¾-89	83½	84½
Carter H.H. 9¾-86	85	86
Cdn NatlR 8⅞-86	79¾	80¾
Charbongs 8⅞-81	94½	95½
CNT 9½-86	86¼	87¼
Comalco 10¼-91	85	86
Cons. Foods 7½-91	76½	77½
Continental 9⅝-86	84¾	85¾
Dome Pet. 10-94	81¾	82¾
Dominion 10¼-84	89¼	90¼
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	81	82
DSM 8¾-88	83	84
E E C 8¼-82	90¾	91¾
E E C 7¾-84	83¼	84¼
E C S 9-93	78	79
E C S 8¾-97	71¾	72¾
EdF 9⅝-86	87¼	88¼
E I B 8-84	84¾	85¾
E I B 8¾-93	74¼	75¼
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	86¾	87¾
Eurofima 8½-83	90¼	91¼
E D C 9¾-84	90¾	91¾
Finland 9½-86	85½	86½
Genstar 10-89	82¾	83¾
GMAC 9¼-86	84½	85½
Gotaverken 8⅛-87	78¼	79¼
Gould 9¾-85	87	88
GTE 9¾-89	84	85
GulfWest 9¾-84	83	85
Home Oil 9½-86	88	90
Hudson Bay 10-94	82¼	83¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	90	92
I T T 9½-89	82	83
Kennecott 9½-86	83	84
Kidde W. 8½-85	82	83
Kockums 8-83	90	91
Manitoba 8¾-83	89¼	90¼
Manitoba 9½-89	81¼	82¼
Michelin 10-94	81¾	82¾
Midld Intl 8¾-86	87½	88¼
NatWest 9-86 (Jly)	89½	90½
NBrunswick 9-83	90¼	91¼
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	78¾	79¾
Newfoundld 10-94	81½	82½
NZealand 8½-83	88¾	89¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	76½	77½
Norway 9½-84	89¾	90¾
NScotia 9¾-89	82¾	83¾
Occidental 10¾-84	91	92
Ontario Hyd 8-87	77	78
Penney JC 8½-83	88	89
Pennwalt 9¾-84	89	90
Pepsico 9¾-84	89¼	90¼
Portland 10-84	89¾	90¾
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	77½	78½
Queb. Pro. 9-95	72	73
Saobscania 8½-89	75¼	76¼
Shell 8-86	83½	84½
Shell 7½-87	80	81
Stind 8⅞-88	82	83
StatOil 9⅞-89	82¾	83¾
Sweden 9¾-84	90¼	91¼
Transocean 8-86	88	89
Unilever 9¼-87	84½	85½
UnOil 7½-87	85	86
UnBis 9-89	79	81
Utah 8-87	85	86
Vwagen 7¾-87	75¾	76¾
Warner L. 9-84	87¾	88¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	70	72
BBC 4¼-93	90½	92½
Beatrice 6¼-91	92	94
Beatrice 4½-92	78	80
Beecham 6¾-92	99	100½
Boots 6¾-93	99¾	100¾
Borden 6¾-91	85	87
Borden 5-92	75	77
BroadHale 4¾-87	67	69
Canon 6¾-94	103	104½
Carnation 4-88	65	67
CIBA G. 4-94	85½	87½
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	76½	78½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	133	135
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	108	111
Cumm Int 6¼-86	77½	79½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	70½	72½
East Kodak 4½-88	73½	75½
Ford 6-86	77½	79½
Ford 5-88	67	69
Galveston 8¾-94	123	125
GenElec 4¼-87	81½	83½
GenFoods 4¾-82	86	88
Gillette 4¾-87	66	68
GulWestn 5-88	95½	97½
Honda 5½-89	103	104½
Honneywell 6-86	86	88
ICI 6¾-97	102½	103½
INA 6-97	101½	103½
ISE 6¼-89	84½	86½
ITT 4¾-87	67½	69½
Lear 8-89	108½	110
MorganJP 4¼-87	85½	87½
Nabisco 5¼-88	94	96
Owens Ill 4½-87	108	110
PenneyJC 4½-87	67	69
RCA 5-88	69	71
Revlon 4¾-87	103	105
Sperry 4¼-88	111	113
Squibb 4¼-87	77½	79½
Texaco 4½-88	87	89
Texas 7½-93	75	77
Tyco 8½-88	159½	161½
UBS 5-89	107	109
UnCarb 4¾-82	91	93
WarnLamb 4½-87	69½	71½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	66	68
Xerox 5-88	70	72

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100)

	Med.	Long.
Tuesday	89.966	77.820
Previous	90.166	78.132

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 5, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 689.00
—(d) Conbar	SF 661.00
—(d) Grabar	SF 720.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 831.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.67
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 4.10
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$11.48
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$8.99
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.86*
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$22.27
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$12.75
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$28.21
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 302.75
—(d) Canasec	SF 538.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 58.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 64.50
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 107.75
—(d) Ussec	SF 512.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 114.25
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 19.50
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 66.70
EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:	
—(d) Earnex Fd.	$2.56
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$37.21
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$68.61
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd	$21.62
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$34.50
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$66.86
—(w) Fidelity World Fd	$20.60
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£4.29
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£8.39
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£18.39
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$45.84
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$12.32
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$13.84
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$9.91
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$13.67
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$12.42
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$70.41
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$25.15
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF475.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 281.00
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.89
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$48.08
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parton Sw. R Est	SF 1,506.50
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,010.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 357.50
—(d) Intervalor	SF 53.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 332.25
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 239.25
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 61.25
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 73.73
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 23.25
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 54.25
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 63.25
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 139.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF 103.75
—(d) Globinvest	SF 58.25
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 72.25
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 72.25
—(d) Sofit South Afr Sh	SF 345.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 215.00
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 35.48
—(d) Unifonds	DM 15.81
—(d) Unirak	DM 48.62
—(d) Uniglobal	DM 62.56
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 61.35
—(d) Europafonds	DM 23.03

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$11.12
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$986.83
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.84
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$1.48
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF 119.95
(w) CAMIT	$10.62
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$16.21
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,367.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund.	$278.38
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.96
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,121.21
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	7.35
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	14.80
(w) D.G.C.	$51.59*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$0.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$22.27
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$24.10
(d) Euro Obligations	LF 1,128.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$6,322.10
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$230.75
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 150.95
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 67.53
(d) Fondiitalia	$16.75
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 37.99
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 5.82
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$437.46
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$113.09
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$122.54
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.66
(w) Intermarket Fund	$173.82
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$21.48
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$7.65
(d) Investa DWS	DM 32.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$57.06
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$12.05
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.37
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$82.62
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$41.48
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,386.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$14.09
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$30.16
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$70.13
(w) Luxfund	$23.35
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Can$ 10.35
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$13.07
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.67
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$4.92
(w) N.A.M.F.	$91.27
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$35.35
(d) Renta Fund	$60.06
(d) Rentinvest	LF 765.00
(d) Safe Fund	$4.25
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.35
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 56.60
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$17.32
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 88.40
(w) Soros Fund	$1,095.54
(w) Talent Global Fund	$13.63
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$51.17
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$70.24
(w) Transpacific Fund	$32.20
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.39
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$1.12
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$4.00
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$102.01
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$459.58
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$15.72
(w) Worldwide Securities	$102.31
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,134.94S/S

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit, S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S"— Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price-Ex-Coupon.



We hereby announce that Mr. Hans Budding has succeeded Mr. Mathew van Stapele as Investment Banking Representative for ABN Bank in the Middle East.

ABN Bank

Bahrain: Algemene Bank Nederland, Government Road, P.O. Box 350, Manama, Bahrain. Telephone 250123, Telex 4908614.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.51½	1.51½	1.49½	1.50¼	—.00¼
May	1.59½	1.60	1.57½	1.59	—.00½
Jul	1.68¼	1.68¼	1.66¼	1.67	—.00½
Sep	1.73	1.73½	1.72½	1.73¼	+.00¼
Dec	1.83	1.83	1.82	1.82½	

Sales Mon. 1,115.
Total open interest Mon. 4,657, off 115 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	67.00	67.17	66.27	66.57	—.25
Apr	70.60	71.10	70.05	70.35	—.37
Jun	73.70	74.00	72.80	73.20	—.52
Aug	73.90	74.00	72.75	73.10	—.67
Oct	72.75	72.80	71.75	71.92	—.68
Dec	73.85	73.90	72.75	73.05	—.50
Feb	73.25	73.25	73.25	73.25	

Est. sales 27,295; sales Mon. 31,208.
Total open interest Mon. 59,805, off 1,558 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	85.00	85.15	84.20	84.55	—.27
Apr	85.90	86.10	85.00	85.20	—.22
May	86.25	86.40	85.40	85.75	—.22
Aug	86.50	86.60	85.60	86.15	—.45
Sep	85.90	86.30	84.90	85.60	—.40
Oct	85.30	85.35	84.30	84.85	—.35
Nov	86.20	86.20	85.05	85.90	—.35

Est. sales 3,591; sales Mon. 3,678.
Total open interest Mon. 15,360, off 151 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Feb	39.30	39.55	38.85	39.10	—.20
Apr	38.40	38.75	38.05	38.32	—.05
Jun	42.35	42.65	41.85	41.95	—.30
Jul	43.60	43.75	43.00	43.20	—.45
Aug	43.00	43.25	42.55	42.77	—.15
Oct	42.50	42.75	42.32	42.40	—.27
Dec	45.30	45.55	45.05	45.05	—.20
Feb	46.50	46.70	46.40	46.40	+.15
Apr	.	.	.	46.00	+.50

Est. sales 6,766; sales Mon. 5,897.
Total open interest Mon. 27,369, off 200 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	39.52	40.35	39.15	40.25	+.53
Mar	40.10	41.20	39.60	41.05	+.85
May	42.45	43.30	41.60	43.05	+.68
Jul	44.10	44.35	43.65	44.27	+.12
Aug	44.40	44.55	43.60	44.05	+.28
Feb	52.37	52.40	52.20	52.30	—.10

Est. sales 9,430; sales Mon. 9,999.
Total open interest Mon. 30,066, off 14 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	43.35	43.45	43.30	43.35	—.20
Apr	43.95	44.10	43.95	43.97	—.83
Jun	45.25	45.60	45.25	45.60	—.35
Jul	.	.	.	44.80	+.10
Aug	.	.	.	44.25	+.05

Est. sales 52; sales Mon. 34.
Total open interest Mon. 976; off 21 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz. (old contracts)					
Feb	.	.	.	43.00	+.75
Mar	49.35	50.25	49.35	50.25	+1.15
Apr	.	.	.	48.50	+.30
May	.	.	.	49.10	
(new contracts)					
May	.	.	.	50.25	
Jun	.	.	.	50.25	
Jul	.	.	.	51.25	
Sep	.	.	.	55.00	+.50

Est. sales 18; sales Mon. 34.
Total open interest Mon. 97, up 18 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	233.00	234.20	230.10	230.60	—1.30
May	236.50	237.00	232.80	233.10	—1.60
Jul	238.00	239.00	233.20	233.30	—3.00
Sep	237.40	238.00	233.20	233.60	—2.90
Nov	233.50	233.50	229.50	229.50	—3.20
Jan	220.50	221.00	219.00	219.00	—1.00
Mar	225.00	115.50	223.20	223.20	+.90
May	227.00	227.80	225.10	225.10	+1.10

Est. sales 1,677; sales Mon. 2,427.
Total open interest Mon. 11,078, up 145 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Mar	195.00	196.00	193.20	193.50	—2.30
May	199.40	200.00	197.20	197.60	—2.40
Jul	203.60	204.00	201.00	201.20	—2.80
Sep	208.00	208.00	204.60	205.00	—3.00
Nov	208.50	208.50	206.00	206.40	—2.10
Jan	212.50	212.50	209.50	209.50	—2.00
Mar	216.00	216.00	213.50	214.50	—2.50
May	.	.	.	217.00	—1.50

Sales Mon. 359.
Total open interest Mon. 3,358, up 41 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	88.00	88.81	87.74	87.86	—.15
Jun	88.63	88.63	88.25	88.41	—.21
Sep	89.34	89.34	88.93	89.11	—.22
Dec	89.76	89.76	89.40	89.54	—.24
Mar	89.92	89.94	89.71	89.81	—.23
Jun	90.02	90.03	89.81	89.88	—.22
Sep	.	.	.	89.95	—.20
Dec	89.95	89.99	89.88	89.95	—.24

Est. sales 11,584; sales Mon. 9,652.
Total open interest Mon. 31,309, up 318 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	73-09	73-13	71-26	71-25	—43
Jun	73-05	73-06	71-16	71-18	—47
Sep	73-17	73-17	71-27	71-30	—43
Dec	74-05	74-05	72-09	72-12	—48
Mar	74-14	74-14	72-23	72-23	—52
Jun	74-16	74-18	72-26	72-26	—52
Sep	74-11	74-14	72-21	72-21	—52
Dec	74-09	74-09	72-16	72-16	—49
Mar	74-05	74-06	72-12	72-12	—52
Jun	73-25	73-25	72-08	72-08	—49
Sep	72-23	72-23	72-04	73-04	—52

Sales Mon. 6,494.
Total open interest Mon. 64,920, off 234 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Mar	86.53	86.53	86.40	86.50	—.07
Jun	87.05	87.05	86.86	86.97	—.16
Sep	87.50	87.55	87.45	87.53	+.03
Dec	.	.	.	88.69	—.01
Mar	.	.	.	88.73	—.02

Sales Mon. 85.
Total open interest Mon. 407, off 46 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.					
Mar	73-10	73-13	71-01	71-02	—64
Jun	73-29	74-02	71-21	71-20	—64
Sep	74-24	74-24	72-12	72-12	—64
Dec	75-10	75-10	72-30	72-30	—64
Mar	75-22	75-22	73-11	73-11	—65
Jun	75-24	75-24	73-16	73-16	—64
Sep	75-05	75-05	73-14	73-14	—64
Dec	75-05	75-05	73-12	73-12	—64
Mar	75-17	75-17	73-10	73-10	—64
Jun	74-18	74-18	73-08	73-08	—64
Sep	74-28	74-28	73-06	73-06	—64

Sales Mon. 11,521.
Total open interest Mon. 70,609, off 185 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Mar	.8620	.8636	.8606	.8632	+05
Jun	.8642	.8654	.8627	.8650	+05
Sep	.8660	.8675	.8645	.8675	+01
Dec	.8670	.8715	.8670	.8702	+17
Mar	.8700	.8700	.8690	.8700	

Est. sales 2,119; sales Mon. 2,492.
Total open interest Mon. 10,345, up 184 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Mar	2.2820	2.2875	2.2770	2.2780	—80
Jun	2.2750	2.2760	2.2660	2.2645	—85
Sep	2.2690	2.2710	2.2565	2.2565	—95
Dec	2.2610	2.2610	2.2500	2.2500	+50

Est. sales 5,395; sales Mon. 7,459.
Total open interest Mon. 12,340, up 2,596 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ pr mrk.					
Mar	.5780	.5790	.5770	.5774	—08
Jun	.5870	.5874	.5852	.5862	—04
Sep	.5933	.5939	.5919	.5930	—03
Dec	.5992	.5997	.5985	.5990	—15

Est. sales 2,818; sales Mon. 2,153.
Total open interest Mon. 10,952, off 47 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.	.	.	.24700	
Jun	.	.	.	.25000	

Est. sales 0; sales Mon. 0.
Total open interest Mon. 36, unchanged from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Mar	.004202	.004205	.004189	.004193	—03
Jun	.004263	.004265	.004245	.004250	—05
Sep	.004317	.004330	.004312	.004312	—03
Dec	.	.	.	.004350	

Est. sales 933; sales Mon. 1,194.
Total open interest Mon. 3,833, off 88 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.6220	.6245	.6210	.6225	+17
Jun	.6347	.6370	.6341	.6356	+21
Sep	.6470	.6484	.6460	.6481	+28
Dec	.6600	.6600	.6576	.6594	+42

Est. sales 3,106; sales Mon. 2,200.
Total open interest Mon. 9,946, off 839 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

February 5, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	239.00	226.50	231.00	232.50	235.00	235.50
May	243.75	232.00	237.80	238.00	239.80	240.00
Aug	245.00	232.75	239.75	240.00	240.50	240.75
Oct	245.00	N.A.	241.00	241.25	241.25	241.50
12,256 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,496	1,479	1,481	1,482	1,482	1,484
May	1,488	1,476	1,478	1,479	1,476	1,472
Jly	1,492	1,482	1,483	1,484	1,488	1,490
Sep	1,508	1,500	1,498	1,502	1,505	1,509
Dec	1,533	1,530	1,528	1,531	1,532	1,537
Mar	1,555	1,551	1,555	1,560	1,550	1,560
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,570	1,580	1,572	1,585
2,622 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,545	1,522	1,523	1,527	1,542	1,543
May	1,551	1,537	1,537	1,539	1,546	1,549
Jly	1,570	1,556	1,556	1,557	1,578	1,573
Sep	1,588	1,574	1,575	1,577	1,586	1,588
Nov	1,592	1,585	1,575	1,584	1,583	1,595
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,573	1,580	1,560	1,580
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,560	1,580	1,550	1,575
4,104 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

February 5, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,257.00	1,259.00	1,235.00	1,236.00
3 months	1,260.00	1,261.00	1,235.00	1,237.00
Cathodes: spot	1,212.00	1,215.00	1,190.00	1,191.00
3 months	1,235.00	1,240.00	1,208.00	1,210.00
Tin: spot	7,270.00	7,280.00	7,220.00	7,230.00
3 months	7,320.00	7,325.00	7,285.00	7,290.00
Lead: spot	485.00	487.00	467.00	469.00
3 months	473.50	474.00	460.00	461.00
Zinc: spot	358.00	360.00	356.00	358.00
3 months	370.00	371.00	370.00	371.00
Silver: spot	1,565.00	1,580.00	1,453.00	1,458.00
3 months	1,595.00	1,605.00	1,460.00	1,465.00
Aluminium: spot	897.00	899.00	892.00	894.00
3 months	900.00	901.00	903.00	904.00
Nickel: spot	3,020.00	3,030.00	2,980.00	3,000.00
3 months	3,125.00	3,135.00	3,100.00	3,110.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

February 5, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	2,135	2,128	2,125	2,137	—25
May	2,210	2,100	2,148	2,153	—45
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,145	2,165	—50
Aug	2,218	2,130	2,180	2,182	—35
Oct	2,235	2,225	2,195	2,205	—25
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,190	2,210	—30
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,205	2,225	—45
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,220	2,255	—50
1,957 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,378	1,370	1,370	1,373	+20
May	1,360	1,355	1,350	1,359	+20
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,365	—	+30
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,365	—	+20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,370	—	+20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,375	—	+15
46 lots					

Tokyo Exchange

February 5, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	165	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	189
Asahi Glass	372	Mitsubi Chem.	206
Canon	639	Mitsubi Corp.	730
Dai Nip. Print	540	Mitsubi Elec	202
Fuji Bank	415	Mitsui Co.	402
Fuji Photo	516	Mitsukoshi	436
Hitachi	261	Nippon Elec.	418
Honda Motor	620	Nippon Steel	129
C. Itoh	484	Sharp	612
I.H.I.	137	Sony Corp	1,690
Japan Air L.	2,576	Sumitomo Bank	405
Kansai El. Pwr.	897	Sumitomo Chem.	126
Kao Soap	418	Sumitomo Metal	129
Kawasaki Steel	121	Taisho Marine	N.A.
Kirin Brewery	417	Takeda	276
Komatsu	341	Teijin	147
Kubota	361	Tokyo Marine	643
Matsu El. Ind.	716	Toray	228
Matsu E. Wks	549	Toyota	805

New Index: 467.28; Previous: 468.64
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,745.12; Previous: 6,794.21

European Gold Markets

February 5, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	661.25	682.00	+12.25
Zurich	664.00	674.50	+3.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	663.02	655.04	—15.91

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

ADVERTISEMENT

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from **February 15th, 1980**, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. n° 14 of the **CDRs Phoenix Assurance Company Limited, each repr. 50 shares**, will be payable with **Dfls. 12,43** (re interim/dividend 1979 5.8 p. per share.

Tax credit £1.2450 = Dfls. 5.34 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, January 29th, 1980.

New York Futures

February 5, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	6.00	6.15	5.97	5.93	—0.02
Apr	6.20	6.30	6.20	6.20	—0.12
May	7.42	7.58	7.21	7.24	—0.19
Nov	7.04	7.15	7.10	7.15	+0.11

Est. sales 882; sales Mon. 358.
Total open interest Mon. 4,219 up 2 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	168.50	169.25	166.25	166.00	—2.85
May	173.00	173.25	169.49	169.49	—4.00
Jul	177.90	178.00	174.56	174.56	—4.00
Sep	180.00	180.25	176.65	176.65	—4.00
Dec	177.50	177.50	173.52	173.52	—4.00
Mar	175.00	175.00	171.45	171.45	—4.00
May	174.01	174.01	171.02	171.02	—4.00

Est. sales 2,395; sales Mon. 2,825.
Total open interest Mon. 12,782 off 707 from Fri. Parana spot 2.00n

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	148.00	148.50	145.70	145.70	—2.05
May	147.70	148.50	146.00	146.05	—1.45
Jul	148.00	148.00	144.88	145.00	—2.50
Sep	148.00	148.25	145.11	145.75	—2.00
Dec	3,289	3,289	3,275	3,269	—0.14
Mar	.	.	.	3,314	—0.14

Est. sales 2,329; sales Mon. 1,818.
Total open interest Mon. 8,996 up 522 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	87.00	88.65	87.00	87.50	—0.45
May	88.25	89.50	87.75	88.45	—0.75
Jul	89.65	90.70	89.85	89.85	—0.45
Sep	91.00	92.45	91.00	91.20	—0.30
Nov	92.75	92.75	92.75	91.50	—0.50
Jan	91.00	91.50	91.00	90.75	—0.25
Mar	91.25	92.00	91.25	91.50	+0.10
May	.	.	.	92.00	—0.25

Est. sales 1,300; sales Mon. 1,098.
Total open interest Mon. 7,659 off 114 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	90.21	90.21	89.50	89.55	+1.34
May	90.42	90.42	88.95	89.29	+0.87
Jul	90.50	90.67	87.95	88.45	—0.32
Oct	83.30	84.00	81.00	81.15	—1.15
Dec	79.60	79.80	77.27	77.67	—1.02
Mar	80.50	80.65	78.10	78.30	—1.63
May	80.75	80.75	79.00	79.00	—0.50

Est. sales 13,050; sales Mon. 10,150.
Total open interest Mon. 55,609 up 896 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	128.30	130.20	128.00	129.70	+4.80
Mar	128.00	131.30	127.50	131.30	+5.00
May	129.70	132.70	129.50	132.70	+5.00
Jul	130.60	133.80	130.00	133.80	+5.00
Sep	131.50	134.50	131.10	134.50	+5.00
Dec	132.00	135.30	131.80	135.30	+5.00
Jan	132.30	132.30	132.30	135.70	+5.00
Mar	133.30	136.30	133.00	136.30	+5.00
May	134.00	136.90	134.00	136.90	+5.00
Jul	135.50	137.50	135.50	137.50	+5.00
Sep	138.70	138.10	138.10	138.10	+5.00
Dec	137.70	138.00	137.70	139.80	+5.00

Est. sales 8,000; sales Mon. 7,120.
Total open interest Mon. 63,725 off 109 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz.					
Feb	3500.0	3540.0	3480.0	3485.0	+18
Mar	3475.0	3475.0	3430.0	3475.0	+10
Apr	.	.	.	.	+10
May	3450.0	3475.0	3450.0	3525.0	+10
Jul	3550.0	3550.0	3550.0	3565.0	+10
Sep	3610.0	3610.0	3500.0	3610.0	+10
Dec	3575.0	3664.5	3520.0	3664.5	+10
Jan	.	.	.	3683.0	+10
Mar	3700.0	3721.0	3700.0	3721.0	+10
May	3750.0	3750.0	3720.0	3759.0	+10
Jul	.	.	.	3797.0	+10
Sep	.	.	.	3835.0	+10

Est. sales 1,150; sales Mon. 1,899.
Total open interest Mon. 76,741 off 9 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Feb	858.00	899.00	858.00	875.00	+22.
Apr	880.00	908.00	880.00	889.10	+12.
Jul	915.00	925.00	900.00	916.00	+20.
Oct	940.00	949.00	940.00	945.00	+33.
Jan	945.00	962.00	945.00	962.00	+40.

Est. sales 1,300; sales Mon. 1,129.
Total open interest Mon. 8,201 up 53 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.					
Feb	670.00	698.00	667.00	687.00	+27.00
Mar	683.00	693.00	692.00	693.00	+25.00
Apr	683.00	702.00	683.00	702.00	+25.00
Jun	707.00	724.50	705.00	724.50	+25.00
Aug	733.00	746.90	733.00	746.90	+25.00
Oct	756.00	768.60	756.00	768.60	+25.00
Dec	805.20	805.20	800.00	789.70	+25.00
Feb	809.00	830.70	809.00	810.20	+25.00
Apr	.	.	.	830.70	+25.00
Jun	.	.	.	851.20	+25.00
Aug	.	.	.	871.70	+25.00
Oct	.	.	.	892.20	+25.00
Dec	.	.	.	912.70	+25.00

Est. sales 21,000; sales Mon. 16,869.
Total open interest Mon. 168,720 off 1,331 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	22.00	23.30	21.50	21.61	—1.56
May	22.63	24.50	22.63	22.63	—1.00
Jul	22.89	24.15	22.89	22.89	—1.00
Sep	22.88	24.00	22.88	22.88	—1.00
Oct	22.95	24.45	22.86	22.86	—1.00
Jan	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.65	—1.00
Mar	23.70	24.25	23.01	23.01	—1.00
May	23.60	24.20	22.95	22.95	—1.00

Est. sales 27,150; sales Mon. 27,350
Total open interest Mon. 110,519 up 2,444 from Fri.

Cash Prices

February 5, 1980

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.00	1.38
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	0.46½	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	288.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	103-104	91-92
Lead Spot, lb	50-52	0.42
Copper elect., lb	130⅝	82½
Tin (Straits), lb	8.3529	7.1334
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	35½
Silver N.Y., oz	35.000	7.139
Gold N.Y., oz	682.00	244.50

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

February 5, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,449.80f	1,422.40f
Reuters	1,821.50	1,816.80
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	N.A.
D.J. Futures	N.A.	N.A.

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	25.70
Albert Heijn	82.10
Algembank	302.50
Amrobank	63.90
A'Dam Rub	43.20
Fokker	23.20
Heineken	72.20
H.V.A.	50.00
Hoogovens	22.30
K.L.M.	74.20
Nat. Nedder	118.80
Pakhoed	56.30
Philips	20.60
Robeco	174.50
Rolinco	152.50
Rorento	107.40
Royal Dutch	158.60
Unilever	115.80
Van Ommer	220.80
VMF-Stork	36.50

Anp-Cbs Index: 85.50
Previous: 85.70

Brussels

Arbed	2,375
GBL (B.lamb)	1,650
Cockerill	326
Electrobel	5,960
GB-Inno-BM	2,570
Hoboken	2,990
Petrofina	5,670
Ph. Gevaert	900
Soc. Generale	1,620
Solvay	2,415
Un. Miniere	812

Bourse Index: 150.47
Previous: 151.51

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	40.00
B.A.S.F.	149.30
Bayer	125.80
Commerzbnk	180.00
Cont. Gummi	53.50
Daimler	244.00
Demag	136.00
Deutsche Bnk	263.50
Dresdner Bnk	196.00
Hoechst	121.60
Hoesch	36.50
Karlstadt	227.50
Kaufhof	184.00
K.H.D.	212.50
Lufthansa	78.00
Mannesman	127.50
Metallgesell.	270.00
Neckermann	122.00
RWE.new	189.00
Schering	204.50
Siemens	267.90
Thyssen	85.00
Varta	156.00
Veba	152.80
Volkswagen	178.00

Siemens Index: 130.85
Previous: 130.87

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$14.00
Anglo-Am	0.86
Barclays Bnk	4.21
Beecham Gp	1.19
BICC	1.05
Boots	1.81
Bowater	1.78
BAT Ind.	2.56
BOC Int'l	0.64
Brit. Pet.	3.56
Burmah	1.84
Chartered	1.53
Cadbury Sc.	0.59½
Cons.Gold Fds	4.92
Courtaulds	0.74
De Beer D	$10⅝
Distillers	1.97
Dunlop	0.58
Free St Ged	57⅝
GEC	3.56
GKN	2.62
Glaxo Gp	4.70
St Un St	4.00
Guinness	1.83
Hawker-Sidd	1.84
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.76
Imps	0.76½
Marks & Spen.	0.87
Metal Box	2.36
Plessey	1.34
Randfontein	$73½
Rank Org.	2.14
Royal Dutch	35⅝
R.T.Z.	3.98
Shell	3.46
Thorn (A)	3.00
Tube Invest.	2.82
Ultramar	4.32
Union Carb.	$14⅝
Vickers	1.29
War L3½	31⅝
West Deep	$38⅝
West Drief	$81¾
West Hold	$60¼
Woolworth	0.63
ZCI	0.44

F.T. 30 Index: 447.80
Previous: 445.70

Milan

Bastogi	730.00
ERBA	2,705.00
ErcMarelli	415.00
Fiat	1,950.00
Finsider	89.50
Generali	49,400.00
IFI	2,399.00
Italgas	809.00
Italsider	240.00
LaRinas	127.00
Montedis	185.50
Olivetti	1,688.00
Pirelli	2,072.00
Snia Visco	656.00

BCI Index: 91.89
Previous: 92.64

Paris

Air Liquide	514.00
BSN	1,039.00
Carrefour	1,675.00
Cim Lafarge	253.10
Cie Bancaire	358.10
CFP	255.00
CGE	382.00
CCF	162.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,362.00
Ferodo	354.40
Gen Occident	301.00
Imetal	86.70
L Oreal	686.00
Mach Bull	70.60
Michelin	815.00
Moet Henn	526.00
Moulinex	83.80
Paribas	221.90
PUK	103.00
Penarroya	95.00
Perrier	289.00
Peugeot	252.00
Rh Poulenc	130.10
Sacilor	29.90
St Gobain	129.20
Suez	278.00
Telemecan	607.00
Thomson	227.00
Usinor	16.40

Agefi Index: 136.26
Previous: 137.83

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,305
Buehrle	2,800
B Boveri	1,850
Cib Geigy	1,240
Cr Suisse	2,400
Fisher	805
HofRochN.	6,175
Nestle	3,525
Sandoz	4,150
Ste B. Suisse	418
Sulzer	2,940
U.B. Suisse	3,690

SBC Index: 342.80
Previous: 343.80

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

February 5, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Chrysler	673,100	10⅜	—⅜
RalstnPur	648,000	13⅝	+⅞
Tesoro Pet	507,400	23½	+2½
LTV Corp	482,500	13⅜	+⅜
Potom Elec	459,000	11¼	—¼
Boeing s	400,200	67⅜	+1⅞
IBM s	381,400	69⅜	+½
Westgh El	363,100	24⅜	—⅛
Exxon	343,700	60⅞	—¼
AmerT&T	343,100	51¼	+½
Mobil s	324,400	60⅜	+1¼
Ohio Edison	317,900	13⅜	—⅛
Greyhound	305,600	17⅜	+1⅛
Russ Togs	304,800	10½	
Citicorp	294,800	21⅞	+¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	41.88	49.18
Advanced	663	686
Volume Up (millions)	18.16	15.93
Declined	824	821
Volume Down (millions)	17.59	21.46
Unchanged	419	411
Total Issues	1,906	1,918
New highs	52	100
New lows	56	40

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	872.78	880.89	868.17	876.62	+1.53
20 Trn	282.87	286.23	280.19	283.99	+1.41
15 Util	109.84	110.72	109.30	110.15	+0.03
65 Stk	316.71	319.85	314.68	317.99	+0.78

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	65.83	65.52	65.83	+0.14
Industrials	75.66	75.36	75.66	+0.18
Transp.	56.61	56.15	56.61	+0.47
Utilities	36.92	36.77	36.92	+0.06
Finance	64.12	63.94	64.12	—0.09

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
February 4	218,433	427,694	920
February 1	179,048	378,693	1,56
January 31	206,895	415,112	1,51
January 30	184,843	375,755	1,35
January 29	214,331	407,613	1,12

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
AtlasCM	454,200	7	+1¼
Amdahl	283,800	30½	+3½
Intl Bknot	211,300	4⅝	[illegible]
Solitron	164,400	7⅝	+1
InfrClyGs g	132,300	20⅜	[illegible]
GoldNuget	130,000	24½	+2
NFC Corp	112,600	18½	+1
Instrum Sys	106,300	1¼	
Nat Patent	93,500	9⅝	—1
HouOilM	84,500	27	[illegible]

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nation Close
Volume (in millions)	6.61	[illegible]
Advanced	270	[illegible]
Volume Up (millions)	4.24	[illegible]
Declined	324	[illegible]
Volume Down (millions)	1.68	[illegible]
Unchanged	238	[illegible]
Total Issues	832	[illegible]
New highs	N.A.	
New lows	N.A.	

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Ch.
278.38	275.77	278.34	+1.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW LOWS—56

AlaPw 11pf	GaPw 2.56pf	PaPL 13pf
AmTT pfB	Hawaii Elec	PhEl 7.85pf
ArizPub Svc	IllPw 4.20pf	Ponderosa
AshlO pf	JerCe 8.75pf	Potom Elec
Avon Prod	JhnMnv 5.40pf	PSvCol 8.4pf
BaldorElec s	Kmart	PubSvc Ind
BlairJohn s	LiggGrp 7pf	PubS NwMx
Borden	Louisv GE	PSEG 2.43pf
BklynUGs pf	Macy pfA	RCA 3.65pfw
ChasMnh 6.75pf	Minn PwLt	Sierra PacF
CinnGas El	NevP 2.30pf	StalMut Sec
CinG 10.2pf	NewEng GE	Talley Ind
CwE 11.70pf	NYS 8.48pf	Tampa Elec
CompP Svc	NSPw 7.84pf	TrGPL 6.65
Consu Pow	NoSPw 7pf	UnEl 6.40pf
Craig Corp	OhEd 7.80pf	UnEl 8pfH
DataTerm	OhEd 10.48pf	VaEP 8.60pf
Documtn	OhPw 2.27pf	Wisc ElPow
GenMot 5pf	OhPw 8.48pf	

NEW HIGHS—52

ARASvc wi	GearhOwen	PogoProd
AmNat Res	Greyhound	RalstnPur
Anixter Bro	Greyhnd wt	RockInt pfB
Apery Inter	Intrlake Inc	StJoe Min
Bayuk Cig	JamesRiv n	StLouSanF
BuffForges	LTV Corp	Smucker J
BurlNorth	LTVCp AA	Sou Pac
BurlNor 2.85pf	LTVCp pfl	SpectraPhys
BurndyCp	LTV 2.60pf	Starrett
ConsNatGs	MarathOil s	Tesoro Pet
Copelnd Cp	Meredith Cp	TesoroP pf
Corelnd s	Milt Bradly	Thomps JW
Diebold In	Mohwk Dat	UnPacCp
FedExpress	Monarch s	UnPacCp pf
FePa 1.20pf	PennCen cvpr	Wor Swasey
Fuqua Ind	Pennzoil s	WarSwasey wi
Fuqua 1.25pt	Plessey Ltd	Wean Unit
Gatewy Ind		

Late Rally Lifts Wall St. Prices

(Continued from Page 7)

holder broke off talks on the pos ble sale of his 23-percent stake the company.

Rosario Resources dropped to 69 and Amax lost 2⅜ to 51½, dividend. Yesterday Amax said would acquire Rosario.

In the precious metals gro Sunshine Mining gained ⅜ to 3 Sunshine will issue $50 million silver-backed notes.

National Semiconductor rose 1 37½. The company said direct authorized a 3-for-2 stock split the form of a 50-percent stock di dend, payable by about March to holders of record Feb. 19.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock Div.in$	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
— A—A—A —							
AARs .40	2.9	9	63	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
AAV .20	4.4	6	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝+ ⅛	
APS .44	5.3	6	11	8½	8⅜	8⅜— ⅛	
ATI		250	30	2½	2⅜	2½+ ⅛	
AVC		3	21	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	
AZL		18	404	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+ ⅜	
AZL pf .48	7.4		67	u 6½	6¼	6½+ ⅜	
AcmePr			5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+ ⅛	
AcmeU .34	2.5	13	2	13¾	13¾	13¾— ¼	
Action			16	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
ActonCp .30b	2.1	9	38	14¼	13⅞	14¼	
AdmRes n		24	16	14	13⅞	13⅞	
AdmRus s.12	.5	20	95	23	22⅝	22⅝+ ⅛	
AdobeO .20	.4	41	170	u54	50⅝	54 +2	
AegisCp		14	193	2½	2⅜	2⅜— ¼	
AeroFlo .50	1.8	5	13	u27¼	26⅞	27¼	
Aeronca			203	8	7⅝	7⅝— ¼	
AfflCap .10e	1.3		30	u 8	8	8 + ⅛	
AffilHsp .28	5.1	11	3	5½	5½	5½	
AffilPub .96	3.1	10	5	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
AfterSix .32	6.4	8	1	5	5	5	
AirExpr n		12	62	7⅞	7	7½— ⅜	
AlskAir .30r	5.9	9	90	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
AlboW .10e	2.4	3	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Alcolac .20	1.4	12	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
AllianT .73t	11.	8	2	6⅝	d 6⅝	6⅝— ⅛	
AlmySt .20r	3.0	32	110	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+ ⅛	
Alphaln .10	.4	18	40	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜+ ⅛	
Altamil .32	2.4	4	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Altec		23	36	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Altec pf			1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
AllerInv .50	1.9	9	40	26¼	25⅝	26 — ⅜	
Amdhl .40	1.3	30	2838	30⅝	26⅝	30½+3½	
AmAgro s.20	1.1	17	43	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞— ⅛	
AmBilt .30e	3.4	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
ABusPd .44	4.0	6	2	11	11	11 + ⅛	
AmCapCp		13	33	2½	2⅜	2½+ ¼	
AContrl .56a	4.4	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛	
AGarPd .34	1.4	8	8	23⅞	23½	23½— ½	
Aisraeli s		2	134	2⅝	2½	2½	
AMzeA .48	2.7	11	26	18⅛	17½	17½— ⅝	
AMzeB .48	2.8	11	23	17½	16⅞	17⅛— ⅜	
AmMlg .62c		2	56	17¼	16⅝	17¼+ ½	
AMdBld s		14	40	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
AMotin .36	2.3	7	230	16⅛	15⅛	15⅝+ ⅝	
AmPetf 2.50	6.2	5	11	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝— ¼	
AmPlan Cp		4	29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
APrecs .40	3.5	7	31	11½	11¼	11½	
AScIE			62	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+ ⅜	
AmTec .64	8.5	4	38	7⅜	7⅜	7½— ½	
AndrJcb n		18	70	15	14½	14⅞+ ⅜	
Andrea .36	4.7	15	16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝— ⅜	
AngloC .21e	.9	11	154	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛— ⅛	
Anthony .44b	4.5	4	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝— ¼	
ApIDta .16	1.3	16	110	12⅝	12¼	12¼— ¼	
AautCd g.47			525	40⅞	40	40¼+ ¼	
ArrowA .20	2.5	5	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛	
Arundel .10e	1.3	5	31	7½	7½	7½	
Asamer g.40			832	23⅝	21¾	23⅝+1¼	
AskinSvc			25	3½	3⅜	3½	
Astrex		10	31	u20	19⅝	19¾+ ¼	
Atco Ind			35	1	1	1	
AtlsCM .16e	2.3	18	4542	7	5⅞	7 +1⅛	
AtlasCp wt			59	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ¼	
Audiotr .16	2.6	7	6	6½	6¼	6¼— ¼	
Augat s .40	1.4	16	142	29⅝	29	29	
AutoTrn			47	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
AutmRod			40	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
AutoSw 1.20	2.5	13	5	48½	48½	48½	
AVEMC .40	3.4	10	68	12⅛	11½	11⅝— ⅛	
Avondl 1.20	6.1	10	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝— ⅜	
— B—B—B —							
BAT .30e	5.3		13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ¼	
BRT			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛	
Badger .80	6.3	6	14	12¾	12½	12½— ⅛	
Baker .20	3.8		3	5¼	5¼	5¼— ¼	
BaldwS .32a	4.2		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
BanFd 1.72e	7.2		57	u24⅛	23⅝	24 + ⅛	
Bangor wt			33	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Banistr g			41	16	15⅞	15⅞— ¼	
BarnesE		18	50	11⅞	11¼	11⅝— ⅛	
Barnwl .20	.9		214	u22	20½	21⅝+1⅝	
BarryR s.16	2.2	8	175	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
BarlhS			8	3¾	3½	3¾+ ⅜	
Bartons			18	4	3⅞	4 + ⅛	
BaruchF		53	44	17¼	16½	16⅞— ⅛	
BasRsNY n		34	226	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
BelscIR		31	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
BnfStA s.40	1.6	6	7	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝— ¼	
BergEnt		6	20	5¾	5⅝	5½+ ⅛	
BergnB .32	2.2	9	24	14⅝	14½	14⅝— ⅛	
BrgB pf1.15	4.7		20	24⅝	24½	24½— ¼	
BernzO			3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Berven			5	2	2	2 + ⅛	
BethCp		13	31	6	5⅝	6 + ⅛	
Beverly .24	1.9	14	485	13	12⅝	12⅞— ⅛	
BicPen .48	4.3	8	23	11⅛	11	11¼— ⅛	
BigV Sup .30	3.5	5	26	8⅝	8½	8½— ⅜	
BillyKid n		4	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛	
BinkMf 1.20	6.7	7	20	18	18	18	
Blessng .54	7.3	4	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜— ⅛	
Blount .64	2.0	9	163	u33	31⅝	31⅝+1½	
BodinAp			206	5½	5	5⅜+ ⅜	
BoltBer .40	2.0	17	37	20¼	20	20	
BowVall g.10			838	45⅛	44⅛	45 + ½	
Bowmar		67	119	6	5⅝	6 + ¼	
Bowne .60b	2.4	6	2	25¼	25⅛	25⅛+ ¼	
BradldN .26	1.8	11	589	u14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+1⅛	
Branch .20	3.9	5	204	u 5¼	4⅝	5⅛+1⅛	
Braniff wt			9	8⅞	8	8 — ⅛	
Brascon 1.20	5.7	10	56	21⅞	21	21⅛	
BraunE		8	27	21½	20⅞	21⅛— ⅜	
Breeze .57t	4.1	6	3	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
BrisfBr .60	2.0	11	10	u30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+ ⅛	
BrooksP s.40	1.6	12	58	25	24	25 +1	
BrownCo wt			540	18⅛	17⅞	18¼— ⅛	
BrnFA 1.24	3.2	12	3	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝— ½	
BrnFB 1.24	3.0	13	55	42¼	41⅞	41⅞— ⅞	
Buell .50	5.6	6	17	9⅛	8⅞	9 + ⅛	
Burgess			4	2⅝	2½	2½— ⅛	
Burnsin .60	3.0	10	36	20⅛	19½	20¼+ ½	
— C—C—C —							
CK Pet .16	.7	34	98	24⅜	23⅞	24 — ¼	
CHB Fd .57b	8.1	6	5	7⅛	7	7	
CMI Cp .05e	1.3	6	37	4⅛	4	4	
CRS .36	2.5	5	x9	14⅝	14½	14½— ⅜	
CSE 1.40b	7.3		x14	19¼	19⅛	19¼+ ⅛	
CopleA		4	9	4½	4½	4½	
Caldor s .50	2.0	11	35	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
Calcomp			52	13½	13⅛	13⅛— ½	
CalPIC 2	4.1	7	1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝— ⅛	
Camco .30	.8	13	17	37⅞	37¼	37⅝+ ⅛	
Campnll n		3	12	5½	5½	5½	
CmpChb g			291	13⅞	13	13⅝+ ⅛	
CdnHmsl g			544	27⅛	25⅞	26⅞+1	
CdMarc g.46		10	152	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞— ⅜	
CdnMer g			3	22½	22½	22½— ½	
CdnOcc s.24			31	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
CapllFd .20	5.0	10	133	4	4	4	
Caressa .05e	1.7	16	48	3	2⅞	3	
CaroEn s1.20	5.9	3	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
CaroPLpf 5	11.		z10	47½	47½	47½	
CarrolDv .05e	1.1	8	6	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
CastlAM 1b	5.7	5	5	17¾	17⅝	17⅝— ¼	
CasFd 1.60a	8.3		6	19¼	19¼	19¼+ ⅛	
Cavitrn .12e	1.0	21	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+ ¼	
CelluCft		5	2	3½	3½	3½— ⅛	
CenM pf3.50	12.		z60	28⅝	28½	28⅝+ ⅛	
CentSe .70e	9.5		9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜— ⅛	
Cenvill 1.20	4.6	6	88	26½	25⅞	26⅛+ ⅜	
Celec .12	1.8	10	34	6⅝	6½	6½— ⅛	
ChadMl .60	8.4	6	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
ChampHo			379	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.in$	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30½	13¾	ChartMd		9	29	30⅝	30	30¼	
7	6	ChrtM pf.75	11.		4	6⅝	6¾	6⅝+ ⅜	
30⅝	17⅛	ChiRv 1.60	8.0	14	10	20	20	20	
39	18¾	ChiefDv g s			144	35⅝	35⅛	35⅜+ ⅜	
14	8⅝	ChildWld		6	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7¾	6	ChitnCp .30	4.7	7	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜— ⅛	
13¼	12⅝	CircleK s		9	20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
11¼	8¼	Citation .56	6.6	5	8	8¾	8½	8½— ¼	
25⅞	21⅞	CitBkNJ 2	9.1	4	1	22	22	22 — ⅛	
26½	11	CityGas 1	4.8	8	32	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞+ ¾	
7⅞	3¼	Clabir .18b	2.7	11	47	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
14⅞	8⅝	Clarml .58a	4.3		x1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜— ⅛	
15¼	7⅝	Clarostat		8	5	13¼	13	13 — ⅜	
27	13¾	Clausng s1.08	4.0	11	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
7	3⅛	CohenHat		10	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛	
8	3	Cohu .16e	2.2	12	11	7¼	7¼	7¼+ ⅛	
20	13⅞	Colemn 1	6.2	7	61	16½	16¼	16¼— ¼	
22⅝	4⅛	ColCml		71	152	7½	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛	
21¼	9⅞	Colwell .60	3.3	20	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
62½	28⅞	Cominco 3			259	60⅝	58⅞	59 —1	
25½	17⅞	ComAll .50	2.3	7	34	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞—1⅛	
35	14½	ComMtl .60b	1.8	5	29	34	33⅝	33⅝— ⅜	
54⅞	24	Comdint s		12	253	51⅛	49	51½+1	
3⅝	1⅜	ComdrCp		18	66	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12⅝	6¼	Compo .20	2.8	8	50	7½	7¼	7¼— ¼	
8⅞	3⅞	CompuD		8	20	7⅞	7⅞	7½— ¼	
4½	2	Compinv		6	24	3⅝	3½	3½	
26⅛	12⅞	Conchm .80	5.2		4	15⅝	15½	15½+ ⅛	
4⅝	2¼	ConcrdF			15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+ ⅛	
20⅞	8¾	Condec .33t	1.6	11	339	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝+ ⅝	
3⅝	2¼	ConnllyC			2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛	
17⅞	6⅞	ConrHm 1.53t	14.	4	24	11⅜	11¼	11¼— ⅛	
35¼	22⅝	Conrock 1a	3.0	9	51	33⅜	33¼	33¼—1⅛	
7	3⅜	Conroy .16	2.3	6	17	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
26⅞	8⅝	ConsOG			164	26¼	25⅜	26¼+ ⅝	
21⅜	8¼	ConsRef .80	4.0	13	140	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛— ⅜	
9½	3⅝	ContMtl		11	100	8¼	7½	8¼+ ⅝	
8⅜	5¼	Cookln .20e	2.8	6	12	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
5⅝	2⅝	CoopJr			12	3¼	3⅛	3¼— ⅛	
38¾	17¼	CoreLb .28	.7	32	26	u38½	38	38½+ ⅝	
25⅝	14¼	Cornlius .80	4.7	7	17	17	16¾	16⅞— ⅛	
4⅞	1⅝	CrestFo		6	8	4⅛	4	4⅛+ ⅛	
25⅝	9½	CrestO s.16a	.9	27	32	18	17⅞	18 + ¼	
35⅝	24	Crompt 1.80	5.4	4	9	33½	33⅝	33⅝— ⅛	
36⅝	23	CrossAT 1.40	4.1	10	5	34¼	34¼	34¼— ¼	
10⅞	6⅞	CrawlM .50	5.2	2	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛	
58½	30⅝	CwnCP s.80a	1.9	3	103	42½	41½	42 — ⅜	
48½	38¼	CwnCP B n.80a	2.1		60	38⅝	d38⅛	38⅝+ ⅛	
58¼	49⅛	CwnCP pf1.92	3.8		3	50⅝	49⅝	50¼+1	
5½	3½	CrownC .20	5.3	7	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛	
8½	5⅞	Crownln s.28	3.9	4	37	7¼	7	7¼+ ¼	
23¼	12⅝	CrutcR .36	1.7	42	185	22¼	21⅝	21⅝— ⅛	
32⅜	25⅝	CrystlO s		30	105	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞+ ⅛	
26	13⅝	CubicCp .60	2.5	9	108	24⅝	24	24⅛+ ⅜	
25¼	16⅛	Curtice 1.10b	4.6	7	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
3⅜	1⅜	Cyprus			10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
15⅞	12¾	Cyprus pf1.70	12.		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
		— D—D—D —							
5½	3¼	DCL		7	72	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
4½	2¼	DWG .29t	8.0	5	149	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
25½	7⅞	Damson			200	20⅞	20⅛	20⅜+ ½	
11¼	5⅝	DataAc n.73t	7.5	7	37	9⅞	9¾	9¾— ⅛	
23⅞	12⅝	Datapd .30	1.3	17	171	23½	22⅝	22⅝— ¼	
42⅝	11	DayMn .75e	2.2	18	107	34½	32⅝	34⅛+1⅝	
2⅜	1⅜	DeRose			1	2¼	2¼	2¼— ⅛	
3	2⅛	Decoratr .24	8.0	12	4	3	2⅞	3	
17⅜	12⅝	DelLabs .48	3.2	12	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	
34⅝	7¼	DelhlO .10e	.3	35	153	33½	32⅜	33½+ ¼	
3⅞	1	DesgnJw		38	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24	12⅝	DevCpA		3	12	20	20	20 — ¼	
25⅛	14½	DevonGp s		5	z800	24⅝	24	24 — ⅜	
15	3⅜	Digicon		40	119	13⅞	13⅜	13½— ⅜	
18	14⅜	Dillard .40	2.7	5	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+ ⅛	
2⅝	1	Diodes			72	2⅝	2⅜	2½— ⅛	
2	1⅛	DisFab		7	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛	
6¼	4⅜	Dixicon .30	6.2	6	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
57½	29	DomeP g s			644	55⅞	54½	55⅞+1⅛	
26½	19	Domtr g1.80a			34	26	25½	25½— ⅜	
38½	17½	DorcGs n.28	.5	11	204	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜+1⅜	
7½	5⅝	DghtyB n.30b	4.3	8	6	7	6⅞	7	
12½	6½	Downey s.32	4.2	4	28	7⅝	7½	7⅝+ ⅛	
19⅝	17⅛	DrexUt 1.68	9.3		11	18	18	18 + ⅛	
21⅜	8¼	DrivHarr		8	1	18	18	18 — ¼	
11⅛	7	DrFair .40	4.4	18	21	9	8⅞	9	
14⅛	1-16	Dunlop .09e	6.9	8	12	15-16	15-16	15-16—1-16	
30⅝	17¼	DplxPd 1	3.8	4	13	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝+ ⅜	
15½	9	DurTst .40a	2.8	14	38	14⅝	14	14⅛	
15¾	3⅝	Dynicln		94	786	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+ ½	
17⅝	14⅝	Dyneer s.56	3.6	7	18	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜— ⅛	
		— E—E—E —							
5⅝	3½	EAC .36	6.5	18	6	5½	5½	5½	
19	10	EECO .28	1.7	12	6	17	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛	
40⅛	15⅝	EarthRes 1.50	3.9	11	158	39⅞	37⅝	38⅞— ⅛	
20	15⅝	EsInCo 1.20	6.4	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ¼	
4½	2⅝	EazorE .24	5.6	33	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Edmos			6	1½	1½	1½+ ⅛	
26	12¼	EDO s .40	1.7	14	34	24	23¼	23⅝— ⅜	
14⅛	6¼	Ehren			48	7	6⅞	6⅞	
4⅛	2¼	ElAudD			27	3⅛	3	3⅛	
28½	16½	Electrog 1	3.9	8	8	25¾	25½	25⅝— ¼	
37	25⅝	ElecAm 1.40	4.7	6	8	29⅞	29½	29⅞+ ⅛	
16⅞	7⅜	Elsinor n		17	325	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+ ⅜	
19⅛	6⅝	EmrRd		17	54	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+ ⅝	
16⅝	6	EngyRs .24	1.5	31	96	16⅜	15⅝	16⅛+ ⅜	
2⅜	1⅞	Era Ind		6	2⅛	2½	2½— ⅛		
13½	6⅞	Espey .20e	1.7	16	43	12½	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛	
19½	14⅝	EsqRd .57e	4.0	5	25	14⅝	14¼	14¼— ¼	
7⅝	3⅝	EtzLav .20e	3.6	4	5	5½	5½	5½+ ½	
21⅝	12⅝	EvansAr .40b	2.5	10	15	16⅛	16	16 + ⅛	
		— F—F—F —							
16⅞	8	FPA .40	2.6	2	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜— ⅛	
14¼	9⅞	FabInd s.40	2.9	4	5	13⅝	13½	13⅝+ ⅛	
5⅝	3	FairTex		5	11	4	3⅞	4	
1⅝	11-16	FairfNob		12	1⅛	1	1		
12⅞	8⅞	FayDrg .24b	2.1	8	6	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝— ⅛	
19½	12½	FedMart			5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛— ¼	
17⅞	13⅜	FedRt 1.40	8.2	20	19	17¼	17	17 — ⅜	
11	5⅝	FedRes		33	702	10⅛	9¼	10⅛+ ⅝	
62⅞	24⅜	Felmnt .25	.4	27	40	u63⅝	62⅝	63⅛+1	
20⅛	12⅝	FlnGen .40b	2.2	8	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛	
9⅞	7⅝	FlConn 1a	12.	6	2	8¼	8¼	8¼— ¼	
24¼	11⅝	FlSLSh 1b	6.5	4	8	15⅜	15½	15½— ⅛	
4½	2⅞	Fatmrk			21	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛	
15⅛	8⅜	FischrP .53t	5.0	9	8	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛	
23½	17	FitchGE 2.60	12.	6	13	21⅝	21¼	21½+ ½	
9⅛	3⅝	Flagg		14	3	8¼	8	8	
5⅝	3⅛	FlanEnt			1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛	
30	17⅞	FlightSf s.16	.5	23	46	30	29⅞	30 + ¼	
4	2	FloCap			15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
17⅝	7⅞	FloRck .24	1.8	6	25	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+ ⅛	
39	12⅝	FlowGen		22	78	35⅜	34⅝	35⅝— ⅛	
25½	15⅞	FlukeJ s		15	62	24½	24	24½+ ½	
7⅞	4½	Foodrm		8	8	5	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛	
63	41	FordCan g			z50	46	46	46 — ½	
19⅜	10⅛	ForestC .10	.6	11	39	18⅝	18	18⅛— ⅜	
25⅝	4⅞	ForestLab			15	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	
21½	5¼	FrankRt .12e	.6	25	x6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛	
10⅞	8	Franks .36	4.4	6	3	8⅝	8¼	8¼— ⅛	
8¼	5	Friedm .24b	3.0	4	7	8	8	8	
13	7½	Frionas .40	5.1	3	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞— ⅛	
7½	5½	Frischs .30b	5.0	4	6	6	6	6	
14¾	9	FrontA .20b	1.6	5	14	12½	12½	12½	
7⅛	3⅝	FrontA wt			10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		— G—G—G —							
4⅛	1⅜	GIExpl		10	95	3¾	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛	
6½	2¼	GIT			7	3⅝	3¼	3⅜+ ⅛	
7½	2⅝	GRI		18	60	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛	
4⅝	1¼	GTI		11	34	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
6½	3⅞	Galaxy .06i	1.4	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4¼— ⅛	
11¼	6⅞	Garan .80	8.0	6	5	10	9⅞	10	
38⅛	15½	GatLiet .40b	1.2	16	23	34	33⅝	33⅝— ⅜	
29	17½	GelmSc n		21	12	26¼	25⅞	25⅞— ¼	
5¼	3½	GnEmp .32b	6.2	5	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10½	3½	GenExp			72	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.in$	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
3⅝	2	GnHous		5	7	3¼	3¼	3¼— ⅛	
8⅛	2⅜	Genisco		9	15	7¼	6⅞	7 — ¼	
5⅝	3⅝	GenvDr .10r	2.2	7	3	4½	4⅜	4½+ ⅛	
35⅝	21	Gerber s		24	x29	33⅝	32⅜	33⅜+ ⅝	
19⅜	15⅝	GlantF s .1	5.5	5	10	18½	17⅞	18¼+ ⅜	
20⅞	8⅝	GnfYel g.65e		15	273	18⅛	17⅜	18¼+ ¾	
29⅝	5⅝	Glasrock .10	.4	46	131	28⅝	27⅞	28¼+1	
34⅝	25	Glatfltr 1.60	5.8	5	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝— ⅛	
35½	19½	Glnmr .88b	2.6	9	6	34	34	34	
11½	8	Glosser .44	4.8	6	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4⅝	2½	Gldblatt			8	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	
31¼	12½	GldNugt .08i	.3	39	1298	24⅞	22⅝	24¾+2¼	
13⅝	7¼	GoldWH .64	5.1	8	45	13	12⅝	12⅝— ⅜	
4⅝	⅝	Goldfield			655	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
2⅝	1	GoodLS			1	1½	1½	1½+ ⅛	
2⅛	⅜	Gdrich wt			11	1⅛	1	1 — ¼	
25¼	19⅝	GormR 1.32	5.0	8	37	u26⅝	25⅝	26⅝+1	
13⅝	6½	GrahMf .20	1.7	116	26	12	11⅝	11⅝— ⅜	
14	8⅛	GrandAu .34e	2.5	5	8	13½	13⅜	13½+ ⅛	
12¼	7⅞	GrndCll .50	5.9	7	9	8⅞	8½	8½— ⅛	
14	6⅝	GranerA		116	32	11¾	11⅝	11⅝+ ⅛	
11⅝	6½	GlAmInd		4	20	9⅝	9½	9½	
24¼	5⅝	GlBasinP			596	23⅞	22¼	23 + ½	
42⅝	23	GtLkCh .32	.8	17	15	42	41⅞	42 — ¼	
3⅛	1⅞	Greenmn		14	13	2⅝	2¼	2¼— ⅛	
8⅞	7⅛	GuarBk n		9	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20⅞	13¼	Gullfrd s.52	2.8	4	10	18⅝	18½	18¾— ⅛	
115¼	30¼	GlfCan g1.60			738	112½	108½	111 — ½	
15⅝	6⅞	Gulfstrm		7	27	12	11⅞	11⅞— ¼	
		— H—H—H —							
7⅞	4¼	Hamptn .65t	12.	4	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛	
9½	5⅝	HanSaRt		80	10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝— ⅛	
38	25	Harland 1	2.7	11	12	37⅞	37¼	37⅞+ ¼	
7½	2¼	Harvey		9	43	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
8⅝	4⅞	Hasbro		6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛	
7	3½	HawaiA			44	5	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛	
10⅛	6⅝	HlthCh s		43	340	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+ ⅜	
10½	6½	HlthCh wt			7	10¼	10¼	10¼+ ¼	
10¼	7½	HeinWr .40a	4.8	6	13	8½	8⅜	8⅜— ¼	
10⅝	3⅛	Heinick .10	1.1	13	20	9	8⅞	8⅞	
3⅝	1⅜	HeitmMlg			51	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+ ⅛	
10⅝	6	HIGInc .12r	1.2	9	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+ ½	
8⅝	2½	HillrAv		15	17	7¼	6⅞	6⅞— ⅜	
17½	5⅝	Hiptrnic .20	1.3	16	15	15⅝	15	15 — ⅜	
4⅞	2⅞	Hofman .20	5.7	11	2	3½	3½	3½	
40⅝	33	HoingA g2.20			6	u47	42	47 +7	
16⅞	6⅝	HollyCp		18	518	16½	15⅝	16¼	
39	15	Hormel 1.68	4.7	6	8	35¾	35½	35½— ¼	
37½	9⅛	HornHar		35	172	35	34⅝	34½— ½	
15½	9¼	HospMt .60	4.0	25	64	15⅛	14½	15 — ¼	
22⅝	16⅛	Hotel 2.10e	9.2	9	16	u23	22⅝	22⅞+ ⅛	
8⅛	5⅝	HousRon .50b	6.8	4	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+ ⅛	
5½	2⅜	HouseVl		9	6	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛	
27⅝	15⅞	HouOM .80	3.0	17	845	27	25⅞	27 + ⅞	
25⅞	18	HouO pf1.69	7.0		115	24¼	23½	24¼	
49½	9½	HowelC .40a	.9	8	28	44½	44	44½— ⅜	
34	25½	HubellB 1.70	5.4	7	9	31½	31⅜	31½	
25¼	21½	Hubbl pf2.06	8.4		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
30⅝	11⅛	HuckMf .36	1.3	10	31	29	28½	28½— ⅜	
11½	7⅝	HudsnGn		4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛	
95⅝	47	HudBO g2.30			93	u97	95⅝	96⅝+1⅜	
9⅛	4¼	HuntH .20	2.5	8	5	8	7⅞	8 + ⅛	
72½	35⅝	HuskyO g 1			47	70	68⅝	69⅞— ⅜	
		— I—I—I —							
17½	7⅞	ICM 1e	6.1	13	15	16½	16⅜	16½+ ⅛	
7½	3⅜	IFS Ind .18	3.3	5	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+ ⅛	
17	10⅜	IMC .28	1.7	5	3	16½	16¼	16½+ ¼	
10⅞	8	IRT Pr .57e	5.6	15	36	10½	10⅛	10⅛— ⅜	
1	⅛	ITI		44	4	15-16	⅞	⅞	
7⅝	4⅛	Impind s.05i	.7	5	55	7⅝	7⅛	7½— ⅛	
42½	21	ImpOil g1.20			455	40⅝	39½	40⅛— ½	
2⅝	⅞	InflightSv			34	2¼	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
33⅝	17⅜	Instron .40	1.3	7	27	31⅜	30½	30½—1½	
1½	⅝	InstrSys		18	1063	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
14½	9⅝	InsSv pf.25t	2.0		7	12½	12⅛	12½+ ½	
16⅞	6⅝	InlegRes		10	115	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+ ⅜	
22⅜	7⅝	IntCtyGs g.32			1323	21	19½	20⅝+ ⅝	
18	10⅞	Intrmk s.16	1.0	7	45	16½	16	16½+ ½	
4⅛	2⅛	IntBknt		9	2113	u 4⅝	4	4⅛+ ⅛	
13⅛	5½	IntClrls n		11	110	12	11½	11⅞— ⅛	
1⅜	11-16	IntFdSvc			10	15-16	15-16	15-16	
7⅝	5	IntProt .30	4.9	4	136	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛+ ⅛	
8¼	5⅞	IntSeaw		8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛	
1⅝	⅝	IntStrtch		18	12	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
4⅞	1⅞	InvestFla			4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
30⅞	19⅛	Ionics		13	7	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝— ⅜	
33½	11½	IroqBrd .36	2.2	10	339	16⅝	13½	16¼+2¾	
4⅝	2⅞	Irvinind .10	2.4		13	4¼	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛	
		— J—J—J —							
5½	4⅝	Jaclyn .40b	8.0	6	12	5⅛	4⅞	5 + ⅛	
17½	10⅝	Jacobs .50b	3.0	9	23	16⅞	16½	16½+ ⅛	
9⅝	4½	Jensen 1.50t	27.	5	28	5½	5¼	5½+ ¼	
6½	2	Jetero .10e	1.6	16	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	
4½	1⅝	Jetronic		7	57	3⅛	2⅞	3 — ¼	
6⅝	3½	JohnPd .36	6.7		78	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
18⅛	3⅜	JuniperP		102	372	16⅝	15	16⅜+ ⅜	
		— K—K—K —							
8½	4⅛	KTelln .30e	3.9	7	49	7⅞	7½	7⅝+ ½	
2⅞	1⅜	Kaisln .75c			13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Kalistad n		20	291	9⅝	9	9⅝+ ⅝	
6⅝	3¼	KapokT		18	14	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
19⅝	11⅜	KayCp .60	3.4	7	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
28¼	9⅝	KenaiCp		24	90	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛— ¼	
6¼	4	Ketchm .17i	3.3	16	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛	
6⅝	3⅞	KeyCo .30	5.2	5	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
25	8⅝	KeyPh n.03b	.2	88	102	19½	19	19¼+ ½	
4⅛	2⅝	KinArk		9	167	3⅜	3¼	3¼— ⅛	
26	15⅝	KingRad .40	1.6	7	190	25⅞	23⅞	25⅛+1⅞	
53⅞	19⅝	KirbyEx		13	49	53	51	53 +2⅛	
3	2	KleerVu		20	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅞	4⅛	Kleinerts			1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞— ⅛	
27	14⅝	Knogo n		17	64	26⅝	26	26⅛— ⅜	
5⅞	3½	KuhnStr		4	38	5	4⅞	5	
		— L—L—L —							
5¼	3½	LSB .23t	5.8	7	7	4	3⅞	4 + ⅛	
3¼	1⅜	LaBarge .06	2.1	26	70	3	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅝	4⅜	LaMaur .20	3.1	9	18	6⅝	6½	6½— ⅛	
4⅛	2¼	LaPnt		15	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅛	2⅝	LakeSh g			165	8⅝	7⅝	8¼+ ⅝	
14⅝	4⅝	Landmk		110	14	13⅛	13⅝	13¾+ ⅛	
18⅛	10⅞	LazKap n.40	2.2	8	51	u18⅝	17⅝	18 + ⅛	
28½	15⅝	LeaRonl .60	2.2	9	78	27¼	26⅞	27⅛— ¼	
6½	3	LeePh		16	50	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛	
17¼	12	LehighP		5	28	u19½	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅝	
5⅝	2¼	LeisureT		4	16	3½	3¼	3¼	
8⅞	5	LibtyFb .56t	9.1	4	56	6½	6⅛	6⅛— ⅜	
12	8	Lightolr .30	3.2	5	4	9½	9⅝	9½	
9½	6	LilliAnn .24	2.2	15	113	u11	10⅝	11 +1⅛	
10⅛	5⅝	LincAm		12	16	9⅝	9½	9½	
3½	1⅜	LloydsE			76	2⅛	2	2⅛+ ⅛	
6⅛	2⅝	Lodge .10e	1.9	14	80	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛	
31	17½	Lohmn 1.20	4.1	13	372	30⅞	29⅞	29¼— ⅜	
42⅞	14⅝	LoewT wt			88	38¼	37½	38 + ⅜	
22½	11¼	Logicon		11	32	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝— ½	
31¼	18½	LaGenS 1.05	3.5	9	4	30½	30⅛	30⅛— ⅜	
11⅞	3⅜	LundyEl		12	42	10⅛	10	10⅛+ ⅛	
11¼	6⅞	Lydall .70	8.5	6	9	8¼	8⅛	8¼— ⅛	
6	2½	LynchCp		3	29	5⅝	5⅝	5½+ ⅛	
		— M—M—M —							
6½	4⅛	MPO		5	5	5¼	5¼	5¼— ¼	
5¼	1¼	Macrod		88	682	4⅝	4	4⅝— ⅛	
19⅝	16½	MePS 1.84	11.	4	22	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜— ⅛	
16¼	13⅝	ManrC s.40b	2.9	9	11	14	13⅞	14	
4 5-16	15-16	Marinda		16	718	2⅞	2½	2⅞+ ¼	
21⅞	18⅝	Marm pf2.25	11.		10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+ ⅛	
4¼	2⅝	MrshF		2	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+ ⅛	
15⅞	5	Marshln .66t	4.2	9	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅝	8⅜	MartPr .40	4.2	14	110	9⅝	9¼	9⅜+ ¼	
13½	6⅞	Masind .20	2.7		39	7⅝	7½	7½+ ⅛	
9¼	5⅝	Masters		5	31	8¼	8¼	8¼— ⅛	
27⅝	21	MtlRsh s		22	77	u27⅞	26½	27⅝+1⅛	
23⅝	9½	Matrix s		21	72	23	22¼	23 +1⅜	
5½	2⅝	MaulTec .14	2.7	105	38	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
⅞	⅜	McCro wt			2	½	½	½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.in$	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14⅜	4⅝	McCulO		12	561	13¼	12⅝	13¼+ ⅛	
17¾	13⅞	McDow n.13i	.8	34	12	16⅝	16⅝	16½— ⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	McKeon		4	162	u 5⅝	5¼	5¼+ ½	
26½	15⅝	Means 1.20	4.7	9	65	25⅝	25¼	25½+ ¼	
11¼	8¼	Medalst .56	5.1	5	29	11	10½	10⅝— ⅛	
29¼	20⅛	MediaG .84	2.9	9	11	28⅞	28½	28½	
27⅜	10½	Meenan n.24	.9	10	88	27⅛	26¼	26½— ¼	
11¼	7⅝	Megaint .28	3.6	2	35	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
15⅝	12	MEMCo 1	7.4	6	11	13⅝	13½	13½— ⅛	
13⅝	8½	MercSL .50b	5.5	4	17	9⅝	9	9⅛	
12	7½	MetPro .15	1.3	9	24	11⅛	11	11⅛	
13⅝	9⅝	Metex .40	3.0	7	13	13¼	13⅛	13⅛+ ¼	
34⅝	19⅛	Melpth .32	1.2	60	91	26½	24⅞	26½+1½	
2⅜	1⅞	MichGen		20	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
17⅝	6½	MchSug .40	2.5	8	52	16½	16	16 — ⅜	
6⅝	3⅜	Micklbry .16	2.7	16	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+ ⅛	
11⅝	7⅛	MidldCo .30	2.8	5	2	11	10⅞	10⅞— ⅛	
23¼	9¼	MidlGls .40b	3.9	14	7	10½	10⅜	10⅜— ⅛	
51	41	MinP pf 5	12.		z50	43⅛	42½	42½— ½	
8	4½	MissnIT		2	30	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞— ⅜	
41½	20	MitchlE s.20	.5	19	137	41⅜	40¼	40⅝+ ⅜	
24½	12⅝	MiteCo .60	3.1	6	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+ ⅛	
6⅝	4⅝	MonMg .44	8.6	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ¼	
44⅝	34½	MonP pf4.40	12.		z20	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛—1⅜	
24½	13⅝	Moog .40b	1.8	13	29	22⅝	22	22⅛— ¼	
10½	7⅝	MlgGth .91e	8.8	14	16	10⅝	10¼	10⅜+ ⅛	
7	4½	MortnSh .32	6.4	4	2	5	5	5 — ⅛	
28¼	20	MIVMll 1.20a	4.1	5	28	u29⅛	28¼	29¼+1⅛	
13⅝	9⅝	MovStr .60	5.6	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛	
7⅝	2⅜	Movielab .52t	7.7	6	27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		— N—N—N —							
18⅝	11	NFC .20	1.1	13	1126	18⅝	17½	18½+1	
16⅞	5	Nardo .24	1.8	10	27	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝— ⅜	
16⅝	10⅞	NCnvSl n.60	3.6	9	149	u17⅛	16⅝	16⅞+ ¼	
13¼	6⅜	NatEdu .68t	5.3	6	8	13	12⅝	12⅞— ⅛	
21½	12⅝	NtHltE		10	47	u23⅛	21¼	22½+1½	
10¼	1⅜	NKinney			155	7⅛	7	7⅛	
10½	5¼	NtPatent			935	10¼	9⅝	9⅞—1	
8⅞	5	NtSecR .60a	7.2	8	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11	4⅛	NtSilvr			23	7¼	7	7 — ⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	NtSpinn .24	3.6	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ¼	
14⅞	4⅞	NelsLB .72t	8.0	8	16	9	8⅞	9	
27½	17⅞	NHamp .80a	2.9	8	39	u28	27	28 +1	
3⅜	1⅛	Nidria .06e	2.7	11	40	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
38½	10⅝	NMxAr .30e	.9	69	8	34⅞	34¼	34¼— ⅜	
11	7⅝	NPinRt s.90	9.7	11	13	9⅝	9¼	9¼— ⅛	
8⅞	6¼	NProc .55e	8.0	7	39	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+ ⅛	
27⅞	20⅛	NYTim .90	3.9	10	141	23½	22⅞	23¼+ ¼	
13⅝	5⅝	NewbE .50	4.1		42	12⅝	12	12¼— ¼	
18⅞	10¼	Newcor s.56	3.4	6	18	16¾	16⅝	16⅝— ⅜	
5	2⅜	Nexus		8	8	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
30⅞	20⅞	NiagFSv .94	4.1	6	6	23	22⅜	23 + ⅛	
5½	3⅛	Nichols .05r	1.4	4	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2½	1⅛	Noelind		20	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
5⅞	2⅞	Nolex		17	79	4⅛	4	4⅛— ⅛	
20⅝	8⅝	Norin .60	3.1	6	24	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝— ½	
13	11	Norl pf 1.50	13.		12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
11½	6½	Nortek .08	1.0	5	45	8½	8¼	8¼— ⅛	
25¼	15½	NoARoy .24	1.0	10	57	25¼	24½	25 — ⅛	
21	9	NoCdO g		30	60	20⅛	20	20 — ⅛	
13⅛	10⅝	NoestBk 1.08	9.7	4	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+ ½	
19⅝	9⅞	NuclDta		8	34	13⅞	13½	13⅝— ¼	
43⅝	22⅝	Numac g.07i			215	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛— ⅛	
		— O—O—O —							
12⅝	3¼	OEA .20e	2.0	16	56	10⅛	10	10 — ⅛	
18⅜	10⅛	Oakwd .12b	.7	7	13	18	17⅞	18 + ⅛	
12⅝	9	OhSealy s.72	6.5	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛	
10	6⅝	Oilaind .40e	4.5	7	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+ ¼	
75½	31⅝	OOklep		34	z800	70⅝	68¼	70⅛+1⅜	
15⅝	8⅝	OrioleH .95e	6.4	4	28	15	14⅜	14⅝+ ⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Ormand		14	26	4½	4⅜	4½	
18⅝	13⅝	OSullvn .80	5.5	5	3	14½	14½	14½	
7⅜	3	OxfordFt		3	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	
7¼	4¼	OzarkA		4	28	5	4⅞	5	
		— P—Q —							
3¼	⅞	PF Ind			403	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+ ⅜	
1⅛	9-16	PNBMt wt			2	¾	¾	¾— ⅛	
16¼	12½	PGEpfA 1.50	12.		21	12⅝	12½	12⅝— ⅛	
15	10½	PGEpfB 1.37	12.		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛	
13¼	10	PGEpfC 1.25	12.		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13⅞	9½	PGEpfD 1.25	13.		12	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
13¼	10	PGEpfE 1.25	13.		5	10	10	10	
13¼	9¼	PGEpfG 1.20	13.		27	10	9½	9½	
27½	20	PGEpfW 2.57	13.		16	20½	20¼	20¼— ¼	
25½	18	PGEpfV 2.32	12.		71	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛	
27⅝	19⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	12.		35	21¼	20	20⅝+ ¼	
28¼	20⅝	PGEpfS 2.62	12.		314	21⅜	21	21	
25¼	18⅞	PGEpfR 2.37	13.		454	19	18⅝	18⅝—1½	
22⅝	16	PGEpfP 2.05	13.		16	16⅛	d15½	15½—1	
21½	16	PGEpfO 2	12.		4	16½	16⅛	16½+ ½	
21½	14⅞	PGEpfM 1.96	13.		2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
24	17	PGEpfL 2.25	13.		4	17¼	17¼	17¼— ⅛	
22¼	16	PGEpfK 2.04	13.		32	16	16	16	
24½	18	PGEpfJ 2.32	12.		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ⅜	
29	15¼	PacTrst 1.20	4.8	10	1	25	25	25	
30⅝	14½	PageP g n			250	27⅜	27	27⅜+ ⅜	
36⅝	26	PallCp s .44	1.3	20	119	35	34½	34⅝— ¼	
3	1¼	PalomrF		7	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5¼	3⅝	Pantast .30	7.3	13	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛	
31	13⅝	Paradyn n		29	66	29¼	28½	29 + ¼	
12¼	4½	ParkEl		10	23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
36⅝	22	Parsons s 1	2.8	13	235	u36⅛	35⅝	36 — ⅛	
14	8⅝	Patagon		5	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14¾	6½	PeerTu .40	3.4	8	54	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞— ⅛	
2	¾	PenDix wt			17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛	
23⅝	11	PenEM .80a	3.4	8	3	23⅝	23½	23⅝+ ⅛	
16	13½	PenTr 1.20	8.5	6	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	
4⅜	2⅜	PECo .73t	22.	24	229	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛	
14⅝	10⅞	Penril n .15	1.1	11	32	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+ ½	
1⅞	1	Penlron		10	9	1½	1½	1½— ⅛	
35¼	25⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.0	6	2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
23⅞	13	PenCom .80	5.2	6	10	15½	15⅜	15½+ ⅛	
18⅝	10⅞	Perini .40	2.2	11	46	18⅝	17⅞	18¼+ ⅛	
21⅞	13½	PetLew s		16	255	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	
13⅞	10	PetLe pf1.65	14.		17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅞	7⅛	PhilLD .52r	6.9	3	12	7½	7½	7½	
4¼	2	Phoenix			26	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
17½	9	PicNPay .32	2.4	7	29	13¾	13⅛	13½— ¼	
8⅛	3⅝	PionrSys		34	90	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+ ⅜	
4⅞	2½	PionTx .20i			1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	5	PitWVa .56	11.	7	105	5⅛	5	5⅛— ¼	
38½	29⅛	Pittway 1.65	5.0	7	4	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛— ⅜	
7⅞	4⅛	Pizzaln n		13	58	6⅝	6¼	6¼— ⅜	
56½	21½	PlacrDv g1a			17	53½	52⅝	53 —1⅜	
12⅞	5⅛	PlantInd		32	333	11⅞	10⅞	11¼+ ¾	
9½	7⅛	PlyGm .40b	4.8	4	9	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
3⅜	1	Poloron		4	51	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
24	14½	PostCp .50	2.6	9	5	19	19	19	
30¼	14¼	PrairieO g		29	20	28	27⅝	27⅝— ⅜	
14⅛	10⅞	PrattLmb 1.10	8.3	6	12	13¼	13	13¼+ ⅜	
29	23⅝	PrtLpf 2.25	8.7		7	26	25⅞	26	
7⅝	4½	PrattRd .30	5.6	7	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛	
27	20⅛	PrenHa 1.48	6.4	8	50	23	22⅝	23 + ½	
4⅞	3	PresRtB .05e	1.1	3	14	4½	4⅜	4½+ ⅛	
18⅞	10⅝	PrpCT 1.42e	7.8	13	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼+ ⅛	
12½	9⅝	ProvGas 1	10.	8	4	10⅛	10	10 — ⅛	
6⅞	3⅞	PrudBld .24	5.5	13	4	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛	
44½	33	PSCol pf4.25	13.		z25	32⅝	d32⅝	32⅝— ¼	
26¼	21⅝	PgSP pfD2.34	11.		294	21⅝	d20⅞	21 — ⅜	
17⅞	8¼	PulteH .32	1.8	4	195	u18⅛	17	17⅝+ ⅜	
11¼	6½	PuntaG		7	65	9½	9	9 — ⅛	
13⅝	9½	Punta pf1.10	9.2		39	12⅛	11⅞	12 — ¼	
9⅝	6⅞	Quallnn n.50	5.8	3	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛	
12¼	6⅜	Quebcr g.25e	2.1		1	12	12	12 — ⅛	
		— R—R—R —							
9	2⅜	REDM		10	35	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝— ¼	
5⅝	1⅞	RET			169	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
46⅝	42⅝	RET pf 4.38	9.7		2	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+ ½	
21¼	9	RHMed .20a	1.2	10	2	17	17	17 — ⅛	
4½	2½	RSC .10	2.5	17	27	4	3⅞	4	
8⅝	5	Ragan .15e	1.9	9	62	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
57	13½	RnchEx .30e	.6	19	226	53½	50	53⅛+2⅜	
28⅛	18¾	RangrO s			387	25	24⅝	25 + ½	
29½	21½	Ransbrg s 1	3.6	9	8	27½	27¼	27½	
5	2	RapAm wt			24	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛	
8¼	2	RothP		14	23	6¼	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛	
32¾	15¾	RayInd .44	1.4	22	14	32⅝	32	32⅝	
5⅝	2¼	Reading			2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23⅞	16	REInv 1.60	7.0	13	12	23¼	23	23 + ⅛	
12⅝	7⅛	RlIncT 1.25e	16.		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.in$	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
2⅛	1⅛	Redlaw			1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅞	4⅝	ReevesT		13	34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛	
6½	4½	RefgTr .32	5.6	3	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
20⅝	8⅛	RegalB .72	3.6	10	35	20⅛	19⅞	20 + ¼	
9½	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	3.5	4	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	
55	35½	RepNY 2.52	4.7	6	9	54¼	53⅞	53⅞— ¼	
24¼	19½	RNY pf 2.12	11.		7	20⅝	20	20 — ⅜	
20	11⅜	ReshCot .32	1.8	16	143	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
54⅞	23¼	Resrt A		5	747	33⅜	31⅛	33⅜+1⅜	
22⅞	11¼	Resrt wt			29	13⅝	13⅛	13¼+ ⅛	
83¼	32⅝	Resrt B		5	z450	40½	39½	40 + ½	
4⅞	2⅝	RestAssc		7	7	3	2⅞	3	
13⅞	5½	RexNore		9	14	7	6⅞	7 — ⅛	
38⅞	14⅝	RiolOil n		24	14	35½	35	35⅛— ¼	
9⅝	4	RibletP .12	2.2	5	6	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+ ⅛	
34⅛	21⅞	RioAlg g1.50			169	31	30⅝	30⅞— ⅛	
13⅝	5½	Robntch			16	7⅛	7	7 — ¼	
9⅞	5	Roblin .12	1.2	58	244	9⅞	9	9⅞+ ⅜	
20½	10⅝	Rockway 1b	5.4	7	x13	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ⅜	
28⅛	18	Rogers s.12	.5	15	9	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+ ⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	RoncoT		18	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	4¼	Rossmr		18	8	7	6⅞	7	
3⅝	1⅜	RoyPalm			43	2⅛	2	2 — ¼	
3	1½	Rusco			92	2⅛	2	2	
5⅝	2⅝	RBW Cp		5	50	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16¼	10	Russell .56	4.0	5	36	14	13⅝	14 + ⅛	
		— S—S—S —							
6¼	3½	SFM .24	4.8	9	20	5⅛	5	5 — ¼	
14	8⅜	SGL .30b	2.2	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛	
9⅝	4	SSP			24	9	8⅞	8⅞	
18⅝	11½	Salem .40a	2.5	9	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝+ ⅛	
7⅞	2	SCarlo .07e	1.3		71	5⅝	5⅛	5½— ½	
10⅝	7¼	SDgo pf 1	13.		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ¼	
95	72½	SDgo pf9.84	13.		z50	74	74	74 —1	
26½	18⅝	SDgo pf2.68	13.		16	20⅛	20	20 + ⅛	
25½	18½	SFrRE 1.76	7.0	16	8	25	25	25	
3	⅝	SFRE wt			20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14½	6⅞	Sandgte .50	6.5	16	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ¼	
7	3	Sargent n		128	145	6⅝	5⅝	6⅜+ ⅜	
6¼	3¼	ScheibE		20	10	4	3⅞	4	
24⅝	13⅞	Schnull 1a	4.3	4	x27	23½	23	23 — ⅜	
17½	2⅞	Schiller		10	30	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝— ⅛	
7⅝	4⅛	SchoolP .40	8.6		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ¼	
3⅝	2½	Schradr		30	5	3	3	3	
9⅞	6⅝	Schwab n.30	3.5	8	15	9	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛	
75	21⅛	ScurryR g		14	3	75	74½	75 +1	
20⅝	16	SbdAM .40	2.2	5	1	18½	18½	18½— ½	
17	5⅞	Sealctro .94t	5.7	8	39	16⅝	16	16⅝+ ⅜	
1½	13-16	Seaport			4	1⅛	1	1⅛	
7	3⅜	Searsind		8	15	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛— ⅜	
5	3	SecCap		12	46	4⅝	4½	4½— ⅛	
20¼	17¼	SelsDel n		18	76	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
9⅝	6⅛	Selas .36	4.6	9	21	8	7⅞	7⅞	
12⅝	5⅝	Semtch .20b	1.7	19	159	12⅛	11⅝	12 + ¼	
8⅝	5⅞	Srvisco .40	5.0	5	13	8⅛	7⅞	8 — ¼	
7⅝	3	Servo		14	4	6⅝	6½	6½— ¼	
15½	9⅛	SetonCo .50b	4.3	4	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
8⅝	4⅝	ShaerS .60e	7.7	6	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
23½	7½	Sharon s.50a	2.5	12	59	21	20⅝	20⅝— ⅜	
11⅞	9⅝	Sharon wt			1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+ ⅛	
6¼	4⅛	Showin .40	7.8	4	45	5½	5⅛	5⅛— ⅜	
4⅝	2½	ShettrR		6	83	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
29⅝	18⅛	Showbt 1	5.0	7	9	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
40½	18½	Sierrcln .30a	.8	18	5	40	39⅞	39⅞— ¼	
11⅜	6⅜	Sifco s .32	2.9	9	53	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞— ⅛	
20½	10¼	Sigma .40	2.6	7	6	15½	15½	15½— ¼	
9¼	5½	SikesA .40e	5.1	3	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+ ⅛	
23⅝	11⅜	Silolnc .10a	.4	6	16	u23½	23⅛	23½+ ¼	
7⅛	3⅝	Silvrcst			8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	SimcoS .25b	5.9	7	15	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
7⅜	3¼	Solitron		17	1644	u 7⅝	6⅞	7⅜+1	
30⅝	24	SonderB .40	1.3	10	12	30½	30⅛	30½+ ⅛	
17⅝	9⅛	SorgPap .50r	3.6	4	5	14	14	14	
9⅞	6	Soundsn .40	4.2	4	91	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛	
12⅛	8¼	SCEd pf1.06	12.		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝— ⅜	
13	8½	SCEd pf1.08	12.		2	9	8⅞	8⅞+ ⅛	
13¾	9⅝	SCEd pf1.19	12.		13	9½	d 9¼	9¼— ⅛	
28	24	SCEd pf2.48	10.		z150	24¼	d23⅝	23⅝— ½	
16⅛	11⅞	SCEd pf1.45	12.		9	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
19⅝	16¼	SCEd pf1.30	7.8		4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
25⅝	19	SCEd pf2.30	12.		25	19½	19⅛	19⅛— ¼	
24¼	18⅛	SCEd pf2.21	13.		32	18⅛	d17½	17½—1⅛	
85⅝	63	SCEd pf7.58	12.		5	65	65	65 +2	
9⅞	7⅛	SwFlBk .40b	7.0	5	1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	9	SpectlyR		5	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+ ¼	
15	7	Spector .43e	4.1	4	103	10½	9⅞	10½+ ½	
8¼	3⅜	Spectro .19t	2.5		44	8	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	4	SpedOP .20r	4.4	7	9	4½	4½	4½— ⅛	
6⅜	3⅜	Spencer .16	2.6	10	111	6¼	6	6⅛— ⅛	
27⅜	18⅝	StCoosa 1.60	5.8	8	5	u27⅝	27½	27⅜+ ⅜	
26	8⅝	StdMetl			46	23⅛	22½	23⅛+ ¾	
26⅛	16⅛	StProd 1.52	8.9	12	6	17	17	17	
33	23⅝	StdShr 2.14t	7.3	6	2	29⅝	29½	29½— ½	
9⅝	5⅝	Stange .20	2.7	9	63	7½	7⅜	7½+ ⅛	
16⅝	10⅝	StanAv .50r	3.3	8	1	15	15	15	
5⅝	3¼	Stanwd		4	7	4½	4½	4½	
15⅝	11⅛	StorSup s.80	5.1	4		15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust			26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9¼	3⅝	StorrtHo		5	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	5¼	Steelmt .24b	2.2	7	31	11⅛	11	11⅛	
23½	16½	StepnCh .92	4.4	7	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛— ⅜	
2⅛	11-16	SterlBcp wt			10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	1	SterlEl		10	69	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3	2⅛	SterlExt .05e	1.7		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
28¼	8	StrutW .30b	1.1	25	25	27½	26⅝	26⅝—1⅛	
3½	2⅝	SueAnn .24	7.7	6	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅞	8⅝	Sunair .60b	4.1	7	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+ ⅛	
69½	17½	Sundnc .16b	.3		215	63⅛	62	62¼+ ½	
18	10⅝	SupFdS .40b	2.5	8	10	16¼	16	16¼— ¼	
12¼	5	SupInd s.25	3.7	5	125	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+ ⅛	
11½	6½	SupSurg .32	4.2	6	22	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
50½	29⅛	Supron s.24	.5	31	521	49⅝	47½	49⅝+1⅛	
7¼	3½	Susquah		7	51	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10½	7⅝	Susqh pf 1	12.		5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
10¼	4½	Synloy .30b	3.2	10	14	9½	9⅜	9⅜— ⅛	
44⅝	30⅝	Syntex 1.30	3.1	11	493	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝— ⅛	
24⅝	11⅝	Syscos .40	1.6	8	15	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+ ⅛	
22⅝	10⅝	SystEng		16	116	21¼	20⅝	21⅛+ ¼	
5⅞	3⅞	SysPln .24	4.4	4	2	5½	5½	5½	
		— T—T—T —							
9⅝	5½	TEC .40	6.5	7	11	6⅛	6	6⅛+ ⅛	
4	1⅝	TFI		6	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛	
21¼	11⅜	TobPd .20	.9	8	114	u22½	20½	22⅛+1⅝	
9½	5¼	Tannet .28b	4.5	5	19	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
13⅝	9½	Tasty 1.20b	11.		2	11⅛	11	11¼+ ¼	
5⅝	1⅝	TechSym		16	38	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
13⅝	6⅝	TechOp		9	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅝	1⅜	TechTp .52t	24.		28	2⅛	2	2⅛	
9¼	4½	Tecirol .24	2.8	7	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
84¼	27⅝	TelonR		71	1	74¾	74¾	74¾+ ½	
33½	16½	Telflex .40	1.3	12	18	30⅝	30⅛	30¼— ⅜	
22¼	11	Telscl 1		8	110	12⅛	11⅝	12	
7¼	3⅝	Tennev s		10	16	6⅝	6	6⅛— ⅛	
4⅞	1⅝	Tensor		3	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+ ¼	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.in$	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
10⅛	5⅝	TerraC		32	440	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+ ⅛	
13⅝	7½	TexlAir .16	1.7	8	100	9⅝	9⅛	9¼— ⅛	
18⅝	12¼	Textron wt			2	17½	17½	17½+ ¼	
1¼	½	ThorCp			35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+ ⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Thorofar .04e	.9	6	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛	
4⅝	3¼	ThreeD .20b	4.8	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
29⅝	16½	Thriftm 1.20	4.2	4	12	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+ ⅛	
8¾	4⅝	TobKtz n.25	4.4	5	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
100	76	TolEdpf 10	13.		z350	78	d75½	75½—2½	
10⅛	3½	ToppsG			25	4¼	4	4⅛+ ⅛	
17⅝	12⅝	TorinCp 1	6.0	6	2	16¼	16¼	16¼— ¼	
27¼	15⅝	TotlPel g.32			183	24⅝	24⅛	24¼— ¼	
19⅝	8	TotPet wt			91	16⅛	15⅞	16 — ⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	TownClry		6	21	3¼	3	3 — ⅜	
21½	17⅛	Towner s		69	39	20⅛	20	20⅛— ⅛	
7⅛	3½	Trafigr .12	1.8		112	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛	
8½	4⅞	TrnsLux .10e	1.4	7	22	7¼	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛	
15⅝	7⅛	TranOll .05e	.3		108	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
11⅛	5⅛	TrnsTec n.24	2.4	13	20	10	9⅞	9⅞— ⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	Tredwy .20	2.8	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛	
13	7¼	TrISM .80	6.7	5	14	12⅛	12	12 — ⅛	
20½	8½	TrltOll n		144	402	18⅝	18	18⅛+ ⅛	
34½	22⅝	TritOil pf1.96	6.2		15	31⅞	30½	31⅜+ ⅜	
10⅞	6⅝	TuboMx s		15	628	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜+ ⅛	
31	26	TurnrC 2	7.1	6	4	28	28	28 + ⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	TwinFr .20	4.4	7	2	4½	4½	4½	
		— U—U—U —							
7⅛	3	UNA .20	3.3	4	18	6⅛	6	6 — ⅛	
10⅞	5¼	URS .38	3.8	9	53	10	9⅞	9⅞— ⅛	
8⅛	5¼	Unimax		16	58	7⅝	7½	7⅝+ ⅛	
23⅝	12½	UAirPd .68	3.1	14	17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛— ⅛	
2½	1⅜	UnFoods .10e	5.0	25	24	2⅛	2	2 — ⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	UNatCp		29	102	5¼	5	5 — ⅛	
¾	1-16	UNatCp wt			15	5-32	5-32	5-32	
8	6¼	UNtCp pf			3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅛	8⅝	UnRllT .93e	8.4	12	34	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+ ⅜	
6⅛	3	USAir wt			9	4	4	4	
40½	27	USAir pf 3	9.7		5	31½	31	31 —1	
16⅞	10⅛	USFIltr .36	2.3	9	161	16⅛	15⅞	16 — ⅛	
5⅝	2¼	USRdium		23	128	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+ ⅛	
11⅝	7½	UnityB		6	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
27½	12⅝	UnivRs .32	1.4	19	203	23⅝	23⅛	23½— ½	
11⅝	8⅞	UnivRu .72	7.3	5	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+ ⅜	
		— V—V—V —							
9¼	4⅝	Valle's .81t	16.	21	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18½	16⅝	VallyRs n1.08b	6.2	7	16	17⅝	17½	17½— ⅛	
16	7⅝	Valmac .20i			20	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+ ⅛	
9⅝	6½	Valspar .44	4.6	7	2	9½	9½	9½— ⅛	
4⅝	2½	ValueL .07e	1.8		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1½	Verit		6	4	2	2	2	
23⅞	16½	VermtA .32b	1.8	8	4	18	17⅞	17⅞— ⅛	
11¼	5⅝	Vernitrn .10	.9	9	211	11¼	11	11⅛	
7¼	3	Verliple		5	28	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛	
2½	1¼	Viatech			2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2⅜	VintageE		4	23	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
15¼	6⅝	Vishay .53t	3.8	11	20	13⅞	13½	13⅞+ ½	
6½	4¼	VisualG .16	2.6	11	63	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	VolMer .12e	2.3	5	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼+ ⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	VulcCp .20a	3.1	4	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+ ⅛	
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2½	WTC			33	3	2⅞	3	
9⅝	6⅝	Wackht .40b	4.3	8	x40	9½	9	9⅜	
3⅝	2¼	WadelEq		1	3	3	3	3 — ⅛	
36⅝	18⅝	Walnaco s.12	.4	61	147	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛+ ⅛	
33⅞	13⅝	Walbr n.10e	.3	12	43	29⅝	28⅞	29¼— ¼	
25	18	Walco .80b	3.3	6	3	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
9⅝	4	WallcS .12	1.8	11	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+ ⅛	
37¾	17	Wang B s.16	.4	25	138	37⅛	36⅛	37 + ¾	
39⅝	18⅛	Wang C s.06	.2	26	57	38⅞	38⅛	38⅝— ⅛	
13½	8⅞	WardsCo .20	2.0	5	19	10⅛	10	10⅛— ⅛	
25⅝	18¾	WshPost .44	2.3	6	18	19½	19¼	19¼— ⅜	
31⅞	22⅝	WRIT 2.12	7.1	15	7	29⅞	29½	29⅞+ ⅜	
8⅝	5⅛	Watsco .30	4.5	7	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛	
27	14⅝	Wihtrd n		19	404	26½	24⅝	24⅞—1⅛	
4¼	2⅜	Welman			20	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+ ⅛	
28⅝	8⅝	WeldTu .30b	1.1	9	6	27½	27¼	27¼	
5⅞	4	Wellco .12e	2.7		5	4½	4½	4½— ⅛	
10	7	WescoFn .42	5.2	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
30⅝	15⅞	Wstbrn g s.70	2.4		163	29	28¼	28⅞+ ⅜	
38¼	15⅝	WstFln .52	2.8	2	87	20	18⅝	18⅝—1⅛	
20	9	WPacRR n		6	40	20	19⅞	20	
7½	4	WhitCbl .20	4.1	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛	
11½	4⅝	Whitehall		12	174	9⅞	9¼	9½— ⅜	
17½	5	Wichita .45t	2.8	54	64	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+ ⅜	
2⅜	1⅛	WillcxG n		3	15	2⅛	2	2 — ¼	
24½	11	Wmhous .70	3.1	10	47	23	22¼	22¼+ ¼	
3⅝	1⅜	WilsnB			11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+ ⅛	
25¼	12½	Wincorp .40	1.7	58	4	23¼	23	23	
10½	8⅜	Winklm .44	4.4	6	8	10	9⅞	10	
14½	7⅜	Wdstrm .60	6.3	5	25	9½	9⅝	9½+ ½	
12⅝	5¼	WkWear .40	3.4	7	20	11⅝	11½	11⅝+ ⅛	
23⅝	16⅝	WwEngy n		64	539	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛— ⅛	
24½	13⅝	Wrathr .05e	.2		8	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝— ⅛	
6½	⅝	WrightH g			316	4⅞	4¼	4 13-16+ ½	
18	11	Wynns s .48	3.3	6	181	14⅝	14⅛	14½— ⅛	
15	11⅛	WymBn .72b	5.2	6	5	13¾	13¾	13¾— ⅛	
		— X—Y—Z —							
11⅛	6½	Zimmer .36	4.7	3	x31	7⅝	7½	7⅝+ ⅛	

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

To our readers. . .

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, February 4, 1980

In Canadian funds. [...]nts unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
[...]Prce	$23¼	22⅞	23¼+ ¼	
[...]nds	$16½	16½	16½— ⅛	
[...] E	$14½	13⅞	14½+ ½	
[...] Ind A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+ ⅛	
[...] Gas A	$27⅝	26⅝	27⅝+ ⅜	
[...] Nat	$68½	68½	68½—1½	
[...] Cent	$22	22	22 — ¾	
[...] W A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+ ⅛	
[...] C pr	$7½	7⅜	7½+ ⅛	
[...]tlos	$36⅝	36⅝	36⅝— ¼	
[...] A	$20½	19½	20¼+ ½	
[...]on	$39¾	38⅝	38⅝— ⅝	
[...] N S	$26	25⅝	26 + ⅜	
[...] B	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛— ⅛	
[...] Cop	$25	24	24 — 1	
[...] Res	$21½	21⅝	21½	
[...]alea	$20¼	20⅛	20¼	
[...] M	$39⅝	39⅛	39½— ½	
[...]	$29	28⅝	28¾+ ⅛	
[...]hone	$17¼	16⅞	17	
[...]wk	$14⅝	14½	14⅝— ½	
[...] Con	$8⅝	8¼	8⅜+ ⅛	
[...]	$17	16⅝	16⅝	
[...] Frv	$23⅞	23⅛	23⅞+ ⅜	
[...]ow A	$46⅞	46½	46⅝— ⅛	
[...]lo	$21⅞	20⅝	21⅝+ ⅝	
[...] Wesl	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+ ⅛	
[...]ckrs	$34⅜	34⅛	34⅛— ⅛	
[...]erm	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+ ⅛	
[...] Trust	$23	22½	22⅝+ ⅜	
[...]ng	$31½	31	31½+ ½	
[...]esr A	$13½	13⅛	13½+ ⅛	
[...]el	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+ ⅛	
[...]	$32½	32	32½+ ½	
[...] Com	$27⅝	26⅞	27⅝+ ¼	
[...]ve	$44⅝	43⅝	43⅝—1⅛	
[...] Tire A	$29⅝	29½	29⅝+ ⅛	
[...]lies	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+ ⅛	
[...]	$20⅛	19⅛	19⅛— ¾	
[...]or	$14	13½	13½	
[...]ese	$7	6⅝	7 — ⅛	
[...]kee	$13⅜	13⅛	13½	
[...]Distrb	$10½	10⅛	10½+ ⅜	
[...] Gas	$29⅝	28	29 + ¾	
[...]ardy	400	400	400	
[...]est	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛	
[...] R	$20⅛	19¾	19¾— ½	
[...]nt	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝— ½	
[...] Intl	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
[...]	$24	23½	23⅞	
[...] Res	$17½	16⅞	17¼+ ⅜	
[...] Dev	$14⅞	13¾	14¼+1⅛	
[...] A	$7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛	
[...]on	$40	39⅝	39⅝— ⅛	
[...]nll	$13	12	13 + ⅛	
[...]idor	$17	15¾	16½	
[...]o A	$39⅝	39	39	
[...]Starr	$20	19⅞	20 + ⅛	
[...]ont A	$33⅜	32⅞	33 — ½	
[...] A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+ ⅛	
[...]mn A	475	470	470 — 5	
[...]	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
[...] C	$14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+ ⅛	
[...]Nik	A$137½	128	135⅜— 3	
[...]nd A	$7⅜	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅛	
[...]tion	$34	34	34	
[...]anu	$16	15½	15½	
[...]	$19	18⅞	18⅞+ ⅛	
[...]mut	$11⅛	10⅞	10½— ⅝	

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
7225 G M Res	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+ ⅛	
500 G Distrb A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛	
5225 G Distrb w	340	305	330 —10	
22395 Gibraltar	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅝— ⅛	
160 Graft G	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
10350 Granduc	395	380	385	
3035 GL Forest	$60½	60	60½+ 1	
1149 Greyhnd	$28½	28¼	28¼— ¼	
116 Guar Trst	$8	8	8 — ½	
7100 Hard Crp A	300	295	300	
1250 Hawker	$17⅝	17⅜	17⅝+ ¼	
1861 Hayes D	$9⅝	9½	9½	
3775 H Bay Co	$28⅝	28	28⅝+ ⅜	
7195 IAC	$11½	11⅛	11¼— ⅛	
2150 Indal	$12⅝	12½	12⅝+ ⅜	
200 Indusmin	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅜	
7400 Inland Gas	$14	13⅞	14	
2275 Int Mogul	$8⅝	8½	8½— ⅛	
7878 Inter Pipe	$18⅞	18⅛	18½— ½	
600 Inv Grp A	$18½	18	18	
28500 Ivaco	$19⅝	18⅞	19 + ⅜	
3672 Jannock	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝+ ⅜	
18050 Kaiser Re	$34	33½	33½	
9900 Kam Kotia	$7	6⅝	7 + ¼	
8707 Kerr Add	$17⅛	16½	16⅝— ⅛	
10215 Labatt A	$24½	24¼	24⅝+ ⅛	
28 Lab Min	$46⅛	44⅝	46⅛—1⅝	
26710 Lacana	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+ ⅜	
424 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
262 LL Lac	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
3648 Lob Co A	420	410	415 + 5	
400 Lob Co B	410	400	410	
2075 MICC	$13½	13½	13½+ ½	
50805 Mclan H A	$25	24¼	25 +1⅛	
14459 MB Ltd	$29⅞	29⅝	29⅞— ⅛	
925 Est Mirtic	310	295	295 —15	
20855 Mitel Corp	$20⅝	20¼	20⅝+ ¼	
1550 Molson A	$28⅝	28¼	28¼— ¼	
2598 Molson B	$26	25½	26 + ½	
18730 Moore	$38	37⅝	38 + ⅛	
2200 Murphy	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+ ⅜	
320 Nat Trust	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
106244 Noranda	$27¼	26⅝	27 + ½	
181958 Norcen	$41⅛	36¼	37½+ 1	
400 Nowsco W	$48	48	48 + ⅜	
75845 Oakwood P	$19¼	18⅝	18⅞— ⅛	
19690 Ocelot B	$32¼	31½	32 — ¼	
10366 Oshawa A	$9	8⅞	8⅞	
10300 Pamour A	$14	13⅝	14 + ⅛	
15585 PanCan P	$72¼	71	72 + 1	
16931 Pembina	$12⅞	12½	12⅝+ ⅛	
1232 Petrofina	$50⅜	50¼	50⅜+ ⅜	
14000 Pevto Oils	$21⅞	21⅜	21⅜— ⅛	
2755 Pine Point	$36⅞	36⅜	36⅜— ⅛	
19400 Place G	385	380	385 + 5	
6460 Placer	$62⅛	61	61⅞+ ⅛	
5725 Ram	$16⅞	16½	16⅞— ⅛	
2000 Redpath	$15⅛	14⅝	15¼+ ½	
12896 Rd Stenhs A	$8½	8⅛	8½	
2000 Reichhold	$14⅝	14	14	
21510 Revnu Prp	180	175	176	
510 Roman	$49½	49	49½+ 1	
5190 Rothman	$23⅝	23	23⅝+ ⅜	
53736 Sceptre	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+ ⅛	
26 Scotts A	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+ ⅜	
23605 Shell Can	$34⅝	34⅛	34⅛+ ½	
24474 Sherrill	$17⅛	16⅞	16⅞— ⅜	
525 Sigma	$51	50	51 + 3	
2324 S Sears A	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
700 Slater Stl	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛	
10610 Southm	$34	30⅛	34 +3½	
200 St Brodcst	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
125209 Stelco A	$30¾	29½	30¾+1¼	
825 Steep R	440	430	440 +10	
19620 Sulpetro B	$21¼	20⅝	21 + ¼	
1775 Suncor pr	$29⅞	27⅝	27⅝— ⅛	
700 Tara	$14	14	14	
4425 Teck Cor A	$34⅝	31½	32 —2½	
17508 Teck Cor B	$33⅛	32⅝	33	
40 Teledyne	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛	
7345 Tex Can	$80	78	80 + 2	
375 Thom N A	$14½	14½	14½	
9940 Tor Dm Bk	$27	26⅝	26⅞+ ⅛	
202 Torstar B	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
2820 Traders A	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	
8065 Trns Mt	$13½	13⅛	13⅜+ ⅛	
51216 Trinity Res	$12⅛	11½	11¾+ ⅛	
9303 TrCan PL	$26	25⅝	25⅝+ ⅛	
17225 Turbo Cl B	$20⅝	20	20¼— ⅜	
17712 UGas A	$12⅛	12	12⅛	
2857 Union Oil	$41½	40⅝	40⅝+ ¼	
7800 Un Asbstos	$6⅝	6½	6⅝+ ⅛	
8120 U Keno	$45¼	43	45 +1½	
2700 U Siscoe	$14½	13½	13⅝— ⅜	
10200 Un Carbid	$33	32⅝	32⅝— ⅜	
1700 Van Der	$10½	10	10½+ ½	
600 Versil Cor	$24⅝	24	24⅝+ ⅜	
9450 Vestgron	$19⅛	18¾	19 — ¼	
1340 Weldwod	$23½	22½	23 — 1	
25675 West Mine	$18⅛	17⅝	18 + ⅛	
1320 Weston	$27⅝	27⅛	27¼— ⅛	
2504 Woodwd A	$25	24⅝	24⅝	
25110 Yk Bear	$16	15	15½+ ¼	

Total sales 8,744,824 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, February 4, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1000 AlgomaSt	$36½	36½	36½+ ½	
10347 Bnk Mont	$27	26¾	26¾+ ⅛	
1216 Can Cmt	$14	13⅞	14	
2012 Can Bath	$18⅛	18	18	
7000 Dom TxtA	$16⅛	16	16	
12150 FCA Int	295	290	290—2	
2600 Power Co	$16⅝	16½	16½— ⅛	
600 Roll and A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛	
1103 Royal Bk	$45⅝	45	45⅝+ ½	
933 Roy Trst Co	$14¼	13⅞	14⅛	
2000 Steinbrg A	$25	25	25 + ½	

Total Sales 1,292,041 shares.

Canadian Indexes

February 5, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	367.24	371.90
Toronto	2,018.70	2,039.80

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

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NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

ITO-YOKADO CO., LTD.

6% CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES DUE AUGUST 31, 1992

5¾% CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES DUE AUGUST 31, 1993

Pursuant to Section 3.05 of the Company's Indentures dated as of June 15, 1977 and July 1, 1978, respectively, relating to the above-mentioned Debentures, notice is hereby given as follows:

1. On February 4, 1980 the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to make a free distribution of shares of its Common Stock to shareholders of record as of February 29, 1980 in Japan, at the rate of 1 new share for each 10 shares held.

2. Accordingly, the conversion prices at which the above-mentioned Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company will be adjusted effective as of March 1, 1980, Japan Time. The conversion prices in effect before such adjustment are Yen 1,304.8 for the 6% Convertible Debentures Due August 31, 1992 and Yen 1,329.6 for the 5¾% Convertible Debentures Due August 31, 1993, and the adjusted conversion prices will be Yen 1,186.2 for the 6% Convertible Debentures Due August 31, 1992 and Yen 1,208.7 for the 5¾% Convertible Debentures Due August 31, 1993.

ITO-YOKADO CO., LTD.
By: The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company
as Trustee

Dated: February 6, 1980

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(Continued from Page 13)

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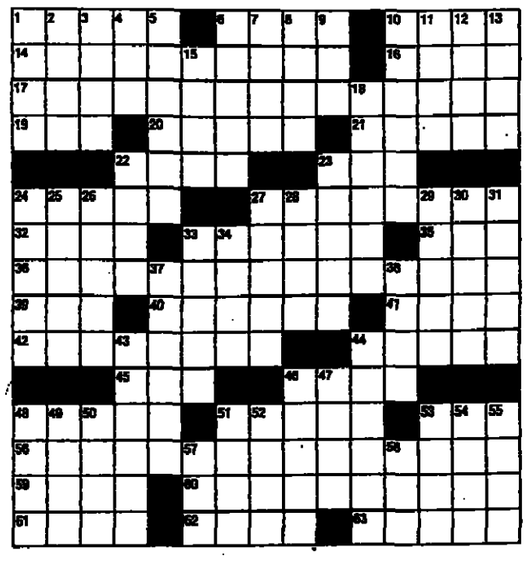
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Taro or skunk cabbage
6 Spot for Zeno's lessons
10 Composer of 43 operas
14 Erstwhile N.Y.C. transportation
16 Bancroft in "The Turning Point"
17 Semitic languages
19 Kind of curve
20 Person born Aug. 23-Sept. 22
21 Source of strength
22 Apportion
23 Baton Rouge team
24 Leyte's neighbor
27 Defames
32 Kind of sch.
33 Part of A.D.
35 Piper follower
36 Where 17 Across are spoken
39 What epigones do
40 Glorifies
41 Paper measure
42 Porter's "In ——— of the Night"
44 Confused
45 Salt Lake City athlete
46 Prevailing fashion
48 Wicker's "——— to Die"
51 "Never——— bedims the eye": Harte
53 Comedienne Charlotte
56 How 17 Across are written
59 Mass, for example
60 Gov. Edwards is one
61 Pres. Bongo of Gabon
62 They're sold by the dozen
63 Prefix for meter or spore

DOWN

1 Tennis ace
2 Hwys.
3 Forms into a disk
4 Comparative suffix
5 Heroic Kipling soldier
6 Kind of crow or head
7 Flle's projecting point
8 Church calendar
9 "... lonely ——— cloud"
10 Shrimp
11 Both: Prefix
12 Send out
13 Risqué
15 Play the ribber
18 Lacking polish
22 Cry from a nursery
23 Touches down
24 Attack
25 Alpha, in Israel
26 Rowdydow
27 Kind of change or fry
28 Two cups
29 Iroquoian tribesmen
30 ——— aves
31 Mouthlike opening
33 Whistler's tune
34 Stadium shape
37 Swedish lake
38 Comedian Johnson
43 What "one swallow maketh not"
44 Dexterous
46 Half-breed
47 Horse fare
48 Hairdo
49 Work on hedges
50 Between theta and kappa
51 Excited
52 Hood
53 Household expense
54 Distant
55 Europe's largest volcano
57 ——— du Diable
58 New Guinean port

Solution to Previous Puzzle

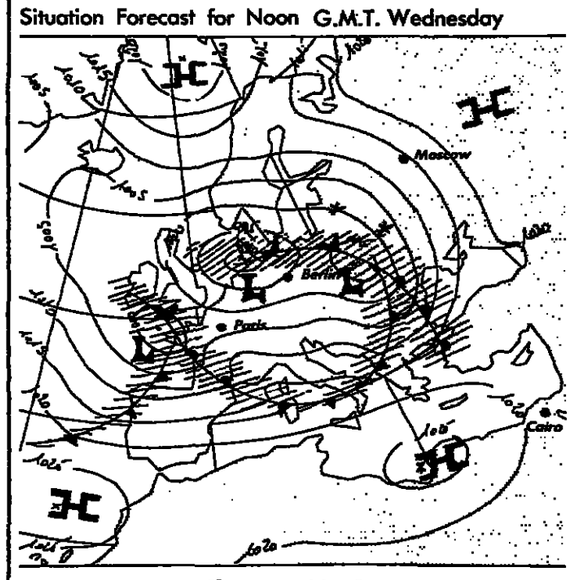
B	A	H	S		D	I	A	N	E		C	A	B	S
L	A	I	C		A	D	M	E	N		O	T	T	O
A	R	G	O		Y	E	A	S	T		N	E	I	L
B	E	H	O	L	D	S		S	I	L	V	E	R	
		S	T	A	R		R	O	C	H	E			
A	N	T	E	C	E	D	E		E	A	R	L	A	P
C	O	R	D		A	U	N	T		S	T	O	W	E
U	L	U		S	M	E	T	A	N	A		W	A	S
T	A	N	T	A		S	A	R	I		E	E	R	O
E	N	G	E	L	S		L	A	G	G	A	R	D	S
			R	O	T	E	S		H	A	T	H		
		C	O	R	K	E	A		A	T	L	O	O	S	E
N	O	V	A		A	S	P	I	C		N	U	I	T
O	P	E	C		L	E	O	R	A		E	S	T	O
R	E	N	E		S	L	E	E	P		S	E	E	N

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	0	32	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Showers	MIAMI	15	59	Fair
ANKARA	2	36	Snow	MILAN	6	43	Foggy
ATHENS	16	61	Fair	MONTREAL	—13	9	Snow
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—1	30	Snow
BELGRADE	8	46	Overcast	MUNICH	8	46	Showers
BERLIN	—1	30	Snow	NEW YORK	—3	27	Fair
BRUSSELS	8	46	Rain	NICE	23	73	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	5	41	Foggy	OSLO	—12	10	Foggy
BUDAPEST	2	36	Foggy	PARIS	11	52	Showers
CASABLANCA	16	61	Foggy	PRAGUE	2	36	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	—2	28	Snow	ROME	13	55	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	12	54	Cloudy	SOFIA	10	50	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain	STOCKHOLM	—7	19	Fair
EDINBURGH	3	37	Rain	TEHRAN	4	39	Fair
FLORENCE	13	55	Foggy	TEL AVIV	14	57	Rain
FRANKFURT	10	50	Overcast	TOKYO	6	43	Foggy
GENEVA	18	64	Showers	TUNIS	21	70	Fair
HELSINKI	—5	23	Snow	VIENNA	3	37	Overcast
HOUSTON	15	59	Cloudy	WARSAW	—2	28	Foggy
ISTANBUL	5	41	Foggy	WASHINGTON	—1	30	Fair
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fair	ZURICH	11	52	Rain
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy				
LONDON	10	50	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	26	79	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; rest of others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



Veteran Malaysia Coconut Pickers To Get 4-Handed Help on the Job

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Veteran coconut pickers in northern Malaysia will be rewarded by the government with a monkey each to help pick the nuts, a Trengganu state official said today.

Monkeys in Malaysia are trained to climb tall coconut trees to harvest the nuts. Well trained monkeys can do it twice as fast as men.

The official said that the monkeys will be given to all coconut harvesters in Trengganu who have worked at the trade for more than 10 years. Those who already have a monkey will be given a bicycle instead.

The monkey distribution is part of a state plan to increase the income of rural workers.

The official said that the state government has alloted $4,760 for the project.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



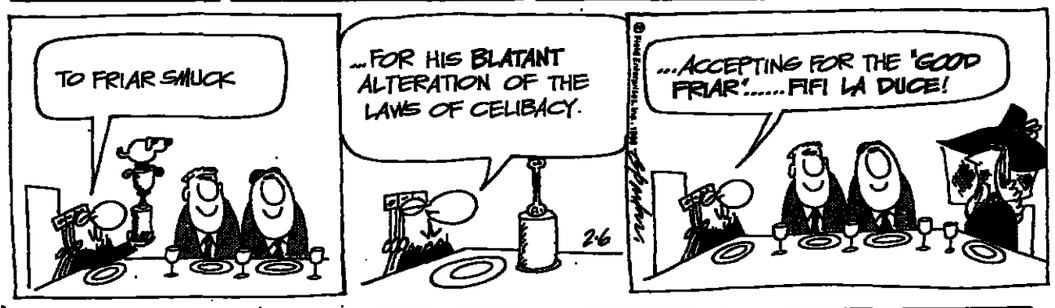
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CLIUD

PHOWO

KOHOED

YERRAP



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "_____" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SNACK VERVE FETISH HIDING
Answer: What he liked best about eating in the restaurants of Paris—THE FRENCH "DISHES"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY DAD ALWAYS FINDS *SOMETHING* TO BE UNHAPPY ABOUT. IN THE SUMMER HE PLAYS GOLF."

BOOKS

A WOMAN'S AGE

By Rachel Billington. Summit Books. 469 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

AN exasperated Violet Hesketh explains: "You don't understand. Men can't understand. You're made differently. Muddles and drama don't get into your bones. They lie outside. You enter them for a while and then you pass through the other side, unchanged. Women can't do that. Women get dragged under. I am not going to be dragged under."

Violet is explaining the situation to a member of Parliament. They are on an island off the Irish coast. Within a half-hour of his arrival on the island by boat, the member of Parliament has been introduced to a pulpy corpse, a drunken hag, a religious maniac and a hysterical child. Violet herself wants to be a member of Parliament, and the island isn't helping.

Whether or not muddles and drama drag a woman down, they certainly keep a novel afloat. Where would Jane Austen and Dostoyevski be without muddles and drama? "A Woman's Age," Rachel Billington's seventh novel, deals with 70 years of muddles and drama in the lives of four generations of upper-class Englishwomen, their husbands, lovers, nannies, servants, friends, a fat scholar, a failed novelist, a charismatic priest, a half-Egyptian movie star, a New York psychiatrist, two Polish refugees and a homosexual pilot who works for an Arab airline. There is also a pony, although — and this is odd in any long novel of English family life — I can't remember any dogs.

We begin in 1910 at Kettleside, the family farm in Northumberland, where Violet's mother, the beautiful Lady Eleanor, is so bored with the moors and her husband that she is about to run off with her lover, Nettles, and live in a castle on the Irish island, which is called Eureka. Young Violet grows up with her lonely father and an amazing number of cousins until World War I, in which her father dies. She's off, then, to Eureka, followed by boarding school, followed by Oxford, followed by a disastrous marriage, followed by London, where she does a little free-lance writing for the newspapers.

Meanwhile, Lady Eleanor has dumped Nettles for an American. Nettles buys Kettleside. Violet's Oxford friends experiment with various ideological and sexual modes. Violet has a listless affair with a left-wing politician. Nettles reappears, Violet falls in love with her mother's ex-lover, they marry and move to Kettleside and she has babies — one of them, accidentally, also named Violet — until World War II, when, as bored with the moors and family life as her mother had been, she leaves for London to do charity work.

In charity work she finds that she possesses an indisputable talent for political organization. Nettles dies in the blitz. The many children are cared for by Violet's friend Araminta, a sort of Eternal Mother, and ancient Nanny and steadfast Flo. Lady Eleanor returns from America a hopeless alcoholic, and flees to Eureka in bad company. Violet joins the Labor Party. When the war ends and the Conservatives are turned out of office, Violet is elected to Parliament, and she will even become a minister.

I have merely skimmed the surface, leaving out dozens of characters and subplots and all of the Roman Catholicism, which seems to me rather undigested. After 300 pages of Violet's point of view, the novel is turned over to her daughter, the other Violet, who has also gone to Oxford, married a civil servant, established herself as a writer of children's books and had her own baby girl, Ethne, who will eventually end up on the island of Eureka where — enough. So far, "A Woman's Age" sounds very much like one of the better runs of "Masterpiece Theater," doesn't it?

It is much more. Billington — one of those Longfords who produce books the way cats produce litters — writes with the wit of Evelyn Waugh at the leisure of Arnold Bennett. Her characters inside their excited talk and their eccentricities, breathe and glow. Her ambition is not only to give us an absorbing novel about mothers and daughters, but also to tell the story of a social revolution in 20th-century England that released the energies and abilities of women from the muddles and drama of domestic life to cope with the muddles and drama of political society. She succeeds admirably, without sacrificing a single complication.

Somebody, after all, has to look after the children. And not everybody is going to have a country estate, servants, a friend like Araminta on an island off the Irish coast, an education, money and beauty. Certain sections of the self are sacrificed in the very pursuit of that satisfies. Violet cannot be expected to be happy in any conventional sense. Happiness isn't exactly what she's after. Perhaps her daughter will have better luck combining home and career.

Nevertheless, each mother hands on the business of passing along to each daughter an idea of freedom, a feeling of possibility and a shrug as to the costs. We are often disappointed in loving one another. Reading those old-fashioned novels that we used to walk into, as if into a party full of genuinely interesting people where we'd spend a week or a month listening, and then be sad to leave. This is one of them, an intelligent delight.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from a 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Weeks on List
1	SMILEY'S PEOPLE, by John le Carre	
2	THE DEVIL'S ALTERNATIVE, by Frederick Forsyth	
3	JAILBIRD, by Kurt Vonnegut	
4	TRIPLE, by Ken Follett	
5	MEMORIES OF ANOTHER DAY, by Harold Robbins	
6	THE ESTABLISHMENT, by Howard Fast	
7	PRINCESS DAISY, by Judith Krantz	
8	SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron	
9	THE TOP OF THE HILL, by Irwin Shaw	
10	PORTRAITS, by Cynthia Freeman	
11	THE EXECUTIONER'S SONG, by Norman Mailer	
12	THE DEAD ZONE, by Stephen King	
13	THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Mary Stewart	
14	THE THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST, 1985, by Gen. John Hackett and other top-ranking generals and NATO advisors	
15	MOVIOLA, by Garson Kanin	

NONFICTION

1	THE BRETHREN, by Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong	
2	AUNT ERMA'S COPE BOOK, by Erma Bombeck	
3	WHITE HOUSE YEARS, by Henry Kissinger	
4	THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin with Patrick McGrady	
5	JAMES HERRIOT'S YORKSHIRE, by James Herriot	
6	ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Norman Cousins	
7	CRUEL SHOES, by Steve Martin	
8	FEED YOUR KIDS RIGHT, by Lendon Smith	
9	THE RIGHT STUFF, by Tom Wolfe	
10	SYLVIA PORTER'S NEW MONEY BOOK FOR THE '80s, by Sylvia Porter	
11	HOW YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, by Albert Lowry	
12	SERPENTINE, by Thomas Thompson	
13	THE WINDSOR STORY, by J. Bryan 3d and Charles Murphy	
14	THE AMERICANS, by Alistair Cooke	
15	KILGALLEN, by Lee Israel	

BRIDGE — By Alan Tr

BIDDING voluntarily to a slam against which the opponents can cash three immediate tricks might not seem a worthwhile proposition, but there can be extenuating circumstances. If even a game contract would be in jeopardy, a speculation at the slam level hinging on the opening lead has something to recommend it, especially if the bidding has not pointed the way to the killing lead.

On the diagramed deal, North-South climbed to six clubs. Obviously, with a diamond lead, this could have been beaten by two tricks, but there is no safe game contract.

Five clubs is virtually as bad, since the chance that the defense can take two diamond tricks but not three is negligible. And a diamond lead may defeat three no-trump, which needs an even diamond break or a block, or four hearts, which needs a favorable trump position.

Most pairs would no doubt rest in three no-trump, which happens to be unbeatable, since the diamonds are divided 4-3. South chose to persevere with four clubs after his partner had opened one no-trump and refused to support hearts.

This retreat from no-trump, suggesting a slam, could have been absolutely right. If North had held the same hand with spades and diamonds interchanged, a no-trump game would surely fail, and six clubs, or even seven clubs, would be sensible contracts.

As it was, North raised to six clubs, liking his fit and controls in spite of his minimum no-trump point count. Luckily for him, West had been brought up to believe that Q-J-9 is a good opening l that A-Q is not. So he put t queen on the table, and So no trouble in winning, trumps and making 13 trick

He was rewarded for the which left spades unmenti North cue-bid spades ov clubs, the result would ha one down in five clubs.

If West had thought mo the opening lead, he would alized that there was a str for leading the diamond ac not likely that South held mond king, and if he did, t might be unbeatable on any

There was a clear danger cards, so West should have his ace, hoping for a seco mond trick or for a trick son in his partner's hand.

The moral seems to be th leads may not be good en defeat unsound contracts.

NORTH (D)
♠AK62
♡A5
♢963
♣AJ074

WEST
♠QJ973
♡J42
♢AQ2
♣J9

EAST
♠1085
♡963
♢K87
♣32

SOUTH
♠—
♡KQ1087
♢J104
♣KQ865

Neither side was vulnerable.

North	East	South
1N.T.	Pass	3♡
3N.T.	Pass	4♣
6♣	Pass	Pass

West led the spade queen.

Bullets, Nets Swap Phegley, Williamson

...anier Traded to Bucks



Bob Lanier
No longer a Piston

...TIAC, Mich., Feb. 5 (UPI) ...ran center Bob Lanier, the ... leading scorer of the De...stons, was traded last night Milwaukee Bucks for center ...enson and a first-round draft ...n 1980.

...while, the struggling Wash... Bullets, who captured the ...ampionship in 1978 and ad... to the finals last season, ...swingman Roger Phegley to ...w Jersey Nets for guard John ...nson and a 1983 second-...draft choice.

Lanier deal gives Detroit a ...need draft choice and pro... Milwaukee an experienced ... to take into the National ...ball Association playoffs. ...looking to improve our posi...nd we think we did that," ...Don Nelson said. "I think it ...es our chances for making ...yoffs and doing well once we ...re."

...er, 31, has missed the last six ...because of a broken bone in ...ger, but before that was aver...:1.7 points and 10.1 rebounds ... Both players have to pass a ...al before joining their new ...

"He [Lanier] was elated," Nelson said. "He knew that Detroit was in a rebuilding program and he is in the later stages of his career. He's 31. If it's going to take them two or three years to build [a team to make the playoffs], that will leave him out of it. It should be an excellent marriage for Bob Lanier and the Bucks."

The 6-foot-10, 250-pound Lanier has been unhappy in recent years because the Pistons have consistently lost even though he has played well, making seven NBA all-star teams. He openly demanded to be traded earlier this season was recently reprimanded for not attending practices and games even though his hand was broken.

Bothered by knee troubles in recent seasons, Lanier holds Piston rebounding records for a game, season and career. His career average entering this season was 22.8 points a game.

Benson, 25 and also 6-foot-10, was the first player chosen in the 1977 NBA draft but has been a disappointment. A star at Indiana, he lead the Hoosiers to the NCAA tournament title in 1976 but never lived up to the Bucks' expectations. In 56 games this season averaged 8.8 points and 5.9 rebounds a game.

Phegley, 23, a 6-foot-6 guard-forward, is in his second year with the Bullets, having been their first-round pick in the 1978 draft. He has averaged 11.3 points in 49 games this season. Williamson, a 6-2 guard in his third season in the NBA, has averaged 17.7 points in 28 games. He sat out 20 games because of a dispute over his weight, but returned to active duty six games ago.

"I certainly enjoyed being in Washington," said Phegley, the 14th player selected in the 1978 NBA draft. "But I wasn't really satisfied with the way I was being used. All I can do now is try to make the best of the situation. I know New Jersey has been having some problems."

The Bullets, 23-29, have lost eight of their last 11 contests and if the season were to end today, they would not make the playoffs. The team has been in desperate need of a shooting guard with Kevin Grevey, Larry Wright and Kevin Porter having off-years. Jim Cleamons is strictly a playmaker.

Williamson, 27, has been at odds with Net management all season. He wanted to renegotiate his $105,000 contract early in the season but he rejected an offer of $40,000 from the Nets, who said they would renegotiate with him at the end of the year.

Then came the weight problem. Williamson, who was with the Nets during their ABA days, soared to 228 pounds and was told he had to trim down in order to play again for New Jersey.

"This is just a sheer gamble," said Bullets general manager Bob Ferry. "We are a team that is struggling, and I don't think you can consider our odds good to make the playoffs. We had to do something."

The Soccer Scene

Countrymen — Strangers in the Rain

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Feb. 5 (IHT) — Two young men, whose combined front-running may soon prove the focal point of a nation's sporting aspirations, passed unknowingly within an hour of each other through the customs lounges of English airports Sunday morning. They traveled in opposite directions: Trevor Francis, the first £1-million transfer in British soccer history was on his way out; Tony Woodcock, at 2.5 million marks by far the costliest player in the West German Budesliga, was arriving.

The near-miss represents much of the dilemma of the modern player, the new breed of export whose loyalties are divided between club and country. Normally, it would be Woodcock, now an employee of Cologne, who might sacrifice availability for the national call, but his German paymasters readily released him for tomorrow night's England European Championship match against the Republic of Ireland. By contrast, Francis is required to play for Nottingham Forest in Barcelona in the second leg of the European "Supercup," a prestigeous but otherwise meaningless contest between the victors of the two major European club competitions last year.

So Woodcock returned home a little shyly, looking for a new roommate, a new scoring partner, a new platform to display what he firmly believes are new depths to his play. And Francis, on the anniversary of a transfer that changed the scale of the British player market, was hoping for a victory against the odds in Spain to compensate him for his absence from an international that may prove the last time he and Woodcock might have shared before June's European championships in Italy.

As the two paths crossed, England was drenched in rain — a downpour unabated today and yet one that has not prevented 87,000 Britons from buying tickets in advance of what appeared to be an inconsequential match against the Irish.

Perhaps, Perhaps

Perhaps it is the mad-dog English temperament itching to get out in the rain? Or perhaps it is the Irish, sensing a rare victory at Wembley stadium? Perhaps it is the return of the exiles — three Englishmen who have made headlines abroad all coming home with apparently exciting form behind them?

Woodcock, in his six games for Cologne, has adapted immediately to the Budesliga. His welcome amongst the Cologne team has been genuine, his problems few, his form beyond expectations. Cologne has sprung from mid-table to the shoulder of Hamburg, the league leaders who, of course, are determined to capitalize on the last months of Kevin Keegan in their challenge in both the European Cup and the Budesliga.

The third English exile who required a passport to play for his own country at home is Laurie Cunningham. He arrived in London yesterday after scoring once and creating four more goals in real Madrid's 7-0 frolic over Rayo Vallecano.

Cunningham arrived home with not entirely the blessing of Vujadin Boskov, the disciplinarian Real manager who frequently prevents the black winger (and West German Uli Stielicke) from answering their nations' call. Reports that Cunningham was planning a walkout, that he was risking a £5,000 fine by coming to England, are newspaper talk, although it seems unlikely that he, or Keegan or Woodcock, will be released for England's spring games leading up to the European finals.

Cunningham and Woodcock will play either side of a man recalled from England's past, Liverpool center-forward David Johnson, who has not played for the national team for almost five years. Johnson's form this season has been a revelation: His touch was always reliable, but his consistency and relish for the battle was transformed after his transfer from Ipswich and, alongside Liverpool's Scottish international Kenny Dalglish, he has led the English scoring charts all season.

Keegan plays behind this trio, in a midfield that has an alarming lack of flair. Ray Wilkins and Trevor Brooking both trained with the squad but carried injuries, so Terry McDermott is joined by Bryan Robson, the young West Bromwich Albion midfield player winning his first international cap.

Relief at Last

Equally, at left back, 21-year-old Kenny Sansom is only just recovering after a prolonged thigh muscle injury compounded by a disillusioned spell of club soccer at Crystal Palace — which was not helped by a busted business venture with his brother. They managed to break the cliche that a bookmaker never loses, running up debts of thousands of pounds in their turf accountant's shop.

By way of relief, his problems tomorrow will come from scurrying little Irishmen rather than persistent debt collectors. Johnny Giles, the coach who taught Robson at West Bromwich, is now in charge of the Republic team and, providing that team plays to its strengths, the master could again be dictating to his former pupil. For it is in midfield that the Irish have touches of world class: Liam Brady, the Arsenal midfield wizard, has a range of talents beyond any who will take tomorrow's field.

Meanwhile, Nottingham Forest includes three English internationals — goalkeeper Peter Shilton, fullback Viv Anderson and forward Francis — for the match in Catalonia. Nottingham travels with a slender lead of 1-0, which, against the indomitable home support of Barcelona and the new scoring partnership of Allan Simonsen plus Brazilian Roberto Dynamite, looks slim indeed.

Play Like Champions

Forest, as European champions, will fight to the last, but Barcelona, now that it has returned Hans Krankl, source of its internal wranglings, to Vienna, will hurl all the frustration of a wasted domestic season against the English.

And a Spanish victory would quicken the speculation that Brian Clough and Peter Taylor, the Forest managers, will carry out their threats to quit — threats that gained impetus when Stuart Dryden, club chairman until a fortnight ago, was frostily denied a seat on Sunday's chartered plane to Spain.

Dryden has been a friend as well as chairman to Clough, and he was deposed as chairman after being sentenced to six months' imprisonment for post office deception, a term that is suspended while he appeals against conviction.

On and off the field, the English game knows not whether it is coming or going at the moment.

...nvoy Ali in Africa: Wrong Man, Wrong Place

By Dave Anderson

...Y YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT) — In ...rs when Muhammad Ali was ...offers for multimillion-dollar ... the heavyweight champion ...oasted, "I don't deal with ...*ters, I deal with nations.*"

...now that he is dealing with ...s on an issue far more im... than boxing finances, he ...ly wishes he were dealing ...romoters.

...the request of President ..., the retired champ is touring ...frican nations to present the ...d States position on the pro... boycott of the Moscow ...ics. But he seems to be doing ...arm than good.

Battered 'Boxer'

...his first stop, in Tanzania, ...ent Julius Nyerere refused to ...with him because he was a ...r" rather than an official dip... envoy. And at a news con... there, hard questions by ...nian newsmen battered him ...olitical rope-a-dope.

...n he arrived in Kenya yester...e accused the president of ...ng me around the world to ...he whipping" for the United ... Backpedaling today, Ali de...d himself "in 100 percent agreement" with Carter, who "did not put me on the spot." He said it was "people from Washington [who] got me in a position where I had to defend myself."

For all his worldwide fame, Ali is discovering that he does not transcend boxing, at least not as an official representative of the United States during an international crisis. He was described yesterday by the State Department as a "private citizen," but he is on tour in a government jet.

Ali's storm is not Ali's fault. It's the fault of those who sent him. Obviously he was selected more for his image as a black and a Muslim rather than for his knowledge of the situation. But to anyone familiar with him, his genius is as a boxer and a celebrity — not as a political historian, not as an envoy.

Ali is scheduled to go on to Liberia, Nigeria and Senegal in what he now calls a "fact-finding mission" of those black African nations before filing his White House report. But the U.S. embassy officials in those nations surely have been alerted to Ali's response when the Tanzanian newsmen reminded him that the Soviet Union provides aid to some African nations.

"To me, Russia's a bad country," Ali was quoted as having replied, "but I don't know what Russia did for you. You tell me that the Russians are more your friends than the Americans. We're all brothers, and I'm closer to you than I am to white Americans or white Russians."

After those remarks, U.S. embassy officials in Tanzania reportedly tried to cut short Ali's news conference. But he spouted off again in Kenya.

Ali spoke yesterday of "going to protect myself," reverting to his instincts of a boxer under attack. During the newsmen's interrogation in Tanzania, he could not get by with "I'm the greatest' or with a poem or by predicting that he was going to give an opponent a "whupping." He was confronted with hard questions. He did not have hard answers.

All his life, Ali has been the right man in the right place, even during his three-and-a-half year exile during his eventually victorious appeal to the Supreme Court of his draft-refusal conviction. But in Africa, he is the wrong man in the wrong place.

Boycott Connection

The champ's connection with the Olympic boycott developed when he suggested to his Muhammad Ali Amateur Sports Club, which he founded and supports, that none of its 32 boxers and track-and-field athletes go to Moscow if chosen for the Olympic team. Ali's sentiment has been prompted by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, a Muslim nation.

"Ali is a Muslim," John Smith of the sports club said at the time, "and he feels the Soviets are invading Afghanistan's rights."

Two years ago, however, Ali praised the Soviet Union during a Moscow visit. At the time he was quoted as having said, "There's no big shots here, everybody's plain and simple, even Mr. Brezhnev." He branded as a lie charges that there is no freedom of religion in the Soviet Union and spoke of "one hundred nationalities living in peace." But later he appeared to realize that perhaps the Soviets had conned him.

"You think," he was quoted, "they really could be just showing me the good parts?"

Ali, of course, won an Olympic gold medal in Rome in 1960 but, as a private protest, threw it into the Ohio River shortly after returning to his Louisville home.

After having been told by the Louisville mayor that the gold medal was his "key to the city," Cassius Clay, as he was known then, and a friend, Ronnie King, were refused service in a restaurant because they were black. After leaving the restaurant, they were attacked by a motorcycle-gang leader that Clay fought off. Moments later, he heaved his medal into the river.

Such are the complexities and the contradictions of Ali, who now favors an Olympic boycott.

For all his genius as a boxer and as a celebrity, Ali is not equipped to handle a diplomatic mission during an international crisis.

As even he explained when he flunked the military-service aptitude test about 15 years ago, "I only say I'm the greatest, not the smartest."

Retired Heavyweight Norton in No Need of Requiem

By Ross Newhan

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 5 (LAT) — His custom convertible is parked in a space reserved for him in the garage of the Wilshire District building that houses his office. The office is entered through a pair of heavy wooden doors to whose left is a bronze nameplate: KENNETH H. NORTON.

And inside, sitting behind a desk almost as large as any ring he ever boxed in, Ken Norton leans back and tells you how it's going for him in retirement. The impression is that he is one heavyweight who will need no requiem.

The former World Boxing Council champion, after 11 years of professional fighting, seems to have made an easy transition from sports to the worlds business and investment.

Timing Sharp

"I could have hung around and gotten hurt," Norton said, "but that wouldn't have been right for me or for the image of boxing. I made the right choice at the right time. The only time I get the itch is when I see a fight like the one in South Africa [the John Tate-Gerrie Coetzee waltz for the World Boxing Association title]. Any retired fighter who watched that had to wonder if he'd gotten out too soon."

Norton got out after Earnie Shavers knocked him out in the first round last March. He got out two years after he had begun to suspect it was time. The decision he lost to Muhammad Ali in their third fight, Sept. 28, 1976, was one he and others thought he had won.

"I had a knot in the pit of my stomach," he said. "I felt stripped of everything. I didn't train right after that, and it showed. I went downhill."

The slide was only in the ring. Norton earned about $10 million while fighting. He adhered to a philosophy of "investing 50 percent, banking 25 and blowing the remainder." He smiled slyly and said, "A man has got to have a little fun, doesn't he?"

Norton had his fun. But he also apparently subscribed to the advice of his late manager, Bob Biroo, and Jack Cohen, his associate in many investments. Cohen said recently that Norton should have no financial problems "as long as he conducts himself wisely over the next few years. His taxes are up to date."

Norton smiled and said, "Wasn't easy. I sat down once and wrote a $500,000 check to cover my taxes. Made me want to cry."

The feigned despair offered evidence that Norton had made progress since his screen appearances in "Drum" and "Mandingo." It is a calculated progress, since acting is now one of Norton's many interests.

At 6-3 and 220 pounds, Norton, 34, possesses the chiseled features of a leading man. He made those two appearances while still active in the ring, from which he emerged unscarred. Now he said that even if he falls short of an Oscar — or even short of matching the acting career of Jim Brown — he should become better equipped to enhance his own image and that of blacks and former athletes.

"But I don't want it on the basis of being a former athlete. I don't want to do it without knowing what I'm doing. I've always considered it important in any project to learn everything you can before diving in. You can't be afraid to surround yourself with people who are smarter than you."

His belief in total immersion dictates that he spend long hours in the office. He has investments in oil and in residential and industrial real estate, and is attempting to form a production company that will be involved in boxing and concerts.

"I've always believed," he said, fingering the gold chains hanging from his neck, "that anything the mind conceives, the body can achieve. You have to accept challenges. If you don't, the mind and body become stagnant and then you're not really living."

The chance of that happening to Norton would seem remote, for he is also deeply involved in rehabilitation programs for youngsters. He gives as much time as he can to the Narchonon Drug Rehabilitation Organization. He has also been lobbying various government agencies in an attempt to arrange a subsidy for the construction of a home for abused and battered children.

"If I can't get the subsidiary," Norton said, "I'll build it myself. I've seen some terrible things in my travels."

Those travels brought him in contact with Bronco Junction, a Virginia-based program for asthmatic, battered and abused children. He said that once his own program is inaugurated he will work out an exchange format with Bronco Junction.

Norton left the ring with a 41-6 record, including 33 knockouts. He also left with the belief that he should have been the only boxer ever to win two or three fights with Ali, and that he should have received the 15-round title decision that went to Larry Holmes. But he lingers longest with what was, rather than what should have been.

"I went into boxing [as a Marine] only because of my love of sports, and I turned pro only because I didn't want to return to the rut of a small town. I never dreamt I'd be a champion; it was never a goal with me.

"Yet I became a champion. I became well known; I had a lot of doors opened for me. I have no hard feelings, no bitterness. God blessed me with a good life and I was fortuante in boxing. I met a lot of good people and I had a lot of fun."

Perhaps. But Kenneth H. Norton never blew more than 25 percent in pursuit of it.



Associated Press

Kenneth H. Norton

...ymnast Thomas Wins ...ullivan Award in U.S.

...IANAPOLIS, Feb. 5 (UPI) ...ymnast Kurt Thomas was ... the nation's outstanding am...athlete last night when the ...ur Athletic Union an...ed the results of the 50th an...ullivan Award balloting.

...mas, formerly the NCAA ...ion from Indiana State Uni... now an assistant coach at ...a State University, received more than 700 votes more than his nearest competitor, hurdler Renaldo Nehemiah.

In December, Thomas was runnerup in the all-around to Russia's Aleksandr Ditiatin in the world championships. He earned a gold medal in the horizontal bar, tied for a gold in the floor exercise, won a silver medal in the pommel horse and shared a silver in the parallel bars. It was the highest finish ever for a U.S. gymnast in the world championships.

"This award" said Thomas, "is even more of an honor because there's never been a gymnast to receive it."

Thomas received 2,696 votes from sportswriters nationwide. Nehemiah had 1,959 votes and swimmer Cynthia Woodhead was third with 1,160.



AP

Kurt Thomas

Previous Winners

1978—Tracy Caulkins, swimming
1977—John Naber, swimming
1976—Bruce Jenner, decathlon
1975—Tim Shaw, swimming
1974—Rick Wohlhuter, middle distance runner
1973—Bill Walton, basketball
1972—Frank Shorter, distance runner
1971—Mark Spitz, swimming
1970—John Kinsella, swimming
1969—Bill Toomey, decathlon
1968—Debbie Meyer, swimming
1967—Randy Matson, shot put
1966—Jim Ryun, middle distance runner
1965—Bill Bradley, basketball
1964—Don Schollander, swimming
1963—John Pennel, pole vault
1962—Jim Beatty, distance runner
1961—Wilma Rudolph, sprinter
1960—Rafer Johnson, decathlon

College Basketball

EAST

62, Army 58
..., Lehigh 79
...ton 66, Stetson 64
...53 Vermont 49
...80, E. Kentucky 78
...'e 88, Canisius 72
...ordham 88, Detroit 86
99, Siena 64
94, Drexel 76
..., Boston U. 59

SOUTH

73, Auburn 69
88, Memphis St. 60
...a 85, Yale 74
...a 84, Rhode Island 75
..., St. 62, Tennessee Tech 61

MIDWEST

Bowling Green 79, Ball State 78, OT
Drake 85, Indiana State 80
Notre Dame 67, Navy 53
Oral Roberts 82, Evansville 79
Wichita St. 80, New Mexico St. 78

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 74, TCU 47
Rice 84, Wyoming St. 78
Sam Houston St. 61, Texas A&I 59
Southern Methodist 73, Baylor 69
Texas 84, Houston 82
Texas Tech 63, Texas A&M 53
W. Texas St. 92, Tulsa 80

FAR WEST

Oregon 82, Southern Cal 81

Basketball Polls

...ORK, Feb. 5 (AP) — The Top Twenty The Associated Press college basketball with first place votes in parentheses, ...tal total points. Points based on 20-19-...14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1.

...isco	19-0	1,180
...ne	20-1	1,066
...ue	19-2	1,001
...St	20-2	946
...	19-4	865
...na St	16-4	845
...ma	18-3	844
...	19-2	697
... St.	19-3	660
...nois	17-4	658
...	16-4	634
	18-5	488
	18-5	471
	17-4	313
	16-4	259
	15-5	230
	19-2	195
	16-6	152
	16-4	143
...y State	13-6	113

NEW YORK, Feb 5 (UPI) — The United Press International weekly Board of Coaches top 20 college basketball ratings, with first-place votes and records through games of Sunday in parentheses:

1 DePaul (39) (19-0)	585
2 Syracuse (19-1)	492
3. Louisville (18-2)	471
4 Oregon St. (20-2)	405
5. Maryland (16-3)	370
6 Kentucky (19-4)	344
7 Louisiana St. (16-4)	334
8 St. John's (19-2)	256
9 Notre Dame (16-3)	226
10. Purdue (16-5)	204
11. North Carolina (15-4)	182
12. Duke (17-4)	177
13. Ohio St. (14-5)	120
14. Brigham Young (17-4)	84
15. Missouri (16-4)	76
16. Arizona St (16-4)	58
17. Weber St. (19-2)	50
18. Indiana (13-6)	44
19. Kansas St (16-4)	42
20 Texas A&M (17-5)	33

Dallas Woman Drops Jones Rape Charge

DALLAS, Feb. 5 (AP) — A 25-year-old woman has dropped the rape complaint she signed last week against Dallas Cowboy-turned boxer Ed (Too Tall) Jones. Jones was arrested Thursday after the woman, a nurse, claimed he raped her. He was released on bond after being booked for investigation of rape. Formal charges were never filed.

The woman told police she was dropping the complaint because she wanted to avoid "the emotional trauma and publicity of a trial." After signing the statement, she said, "Mr. Jones is a nice man, and I don't want to do anything to hurt his career." Jones and his lawyer had called the complaint frivolous, saying they suspected Jones had been "set up."

NBA Leaders

Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Ave
Gervin, SA	51	675	342	1712	33.6
Free, SD	50	561	446	1570	31.4
Dantley, Utah	49	538	321	1399	28.5
Malone, Hou	53	536	361	1433	27.0
Ervine, Phil	52	549	276	1376	26.5
Abdl-Jbbr, LA	55	563	253	1379	25.1
Issel, Den	56	495	341	1334	23.8
Johnson, Mil	54	513	225	1253	23.2
Cntwright, NY	55	460	349	1269	23.1
Birdsong, KC	58	551	202	1310	22.6

Rebounding

	G	Off	Def	Tot	Ave
Malone, Hou	53	407	413	820	15.5
Nater, SD	57	252	617	869	15.2
Unseld, Wsh	52	204	485	689	13.3
C. Jons, Ph	52	182	478	630	12.1
Parish, G.S.	50	174	402	576	11.5

Assists

	G	No.	Ave
Richardson, NY	55	514	9.3
Archibald, Bos	53	447	8.4
Cheeks, Phl	51	406	8.0
Ford, K.C.	58	442	7.6
Nixon, L.A.	55	411	7.5

NHL Leaders

	G	A	Pts
Dionne, LA	40	59	99
Lalleur, Mtl	39	55	94
Gretzky, Edm	32	52	84
Taylor, LA	38	42	72
Trottier, NYI	30	43	73
Perreault, Buf	30	41	71
Simmer, LA	36	33	69
MacDonld, Edm	33	33	66
Cloutier, Que	31	33	64
MacAdam, Minn	27	35	62
Nilsson, Atl	25	37	62
Federko, StL	21	41	62

World Cup Race Reset in Canada

VANCOUVER, Feb. 5 (UPI) — The final men's World Cup downhill race of the season will be staged at Lake Louise, Alta., March 4.

Peter Andrews, Canada's delegate to the International Ski Federation, said yesterday that FIS officials in Bern had chosen Lake Louise to hold the race, replacing a race canceled at Chamonix, France, Jan. 23 because of poor weather.

About 65 racers are expected to compete. The Canadian Ski Association, organizing the race, has been promised $50,000 each by Molson's Breweries and the federal government to help with costs, while the Alberta government has agreed to pay the racers' transportation costs.

The rescheduling will give Canada's Ken Read a chance to win the downhill title in his home province. Read, winner of two of the season's last three races in Europe, is second in the downhill standings, trailing Switzerland's Peter Mueller by nine points. A victory would give him the title.

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Letter From Paris

Bubbly Money

By Frank Prial

PARIS (NYT) — Dom Perignon, the monk who is said to have invented champagne, is also said to have described it as "stars in a bottle." At 30 Avenue Hoche, near the Arc de Triomphe, champagne means something else — big money.

The sleek, understated office building is the headquarters of Moet-Hennessy, the biggest and easily the most aggressive of French wine and spirit companies. It even owns Dom Perignon — well, his name anyway. "Oh, yes, we have done well," said Philippe Guerin, financial manager, "but we are only a third the size of your Seagram's."

Nonetheless, while Moet & Chandon is the most popular champagne — in a market dominated by suppliers desperately trying to keep up with demand — it is just possible that you might prefer Mercier, which is second. Moet owns it. Or are you a fan of Dom Ruinart? Moet owns that, too. Of the champagne shipped to the United States, Moet provides some 30 percent. The company's revenues from all businesses were $477 million in 1978, and net earnings were $26 million.

Mergers among the big champagne houses are not unusual, but Moet is in a different class. First, there is James Hennessy & Co., the third-largest cognac producer. It maintains a separate corporate structure but is run by a holding company dominated by Moet interests. The honorary chairman of Moet-Hennessy is Maurice Hennessy but the working chairman is Frederic Chandon de Brailles, known as "Fred" in California's Napa Valley where, in fact, a wine is named after him.

* * *

The company also owns sparkling wine companies in Argentina and Brazil and has developed Domaine Chandon, a big sparkling-wine company in California. Starting in 1973 from s ratch — literally with raw land — Domaine Chandon produced a million bottles of sparkling wine last year and it hopes to make a 30 percent increase to 1.3 million this year. The company plans to continue this rate of increase until it reaches 3 million bottles a year, and then will expand again if demand warrants.

There are champagne lovers around who like Cazanove, a medium-size house with a good reputation. Moet bought it last year. It was not just a matter of adding another label. In fact, Moet plans to ease out the Cazanove label. It bought the company because it needs its sources of grapes and wine. The demand for Moet & Chandon is so great that distributors all over the world are on allotments.

* * *

Also, since 1977, there has been a major participation in Rozes Limitada, a producer of port in, naturally, Portugal.

The Argentine subsidiary, formed in 1958, produced 3.6 million bottles of sparkling and still wines in the year ended last July 1. A Brazilian venture in cooperation with Cinzano, still in its infancy, is looking to produce 700,000 bottles of wine in 1983, half of them sparkling. Good sparkling wine is rare in South America because of import duties. A bottle of Dom Perignon is about $100 in Rio de Janeiro.

In addition to the wines, the company owns Parfums Christian Dior, the largest seller of quality perfumes and other beauty aids in France. A newer acquisition in that field, the Roc Group, manufactures hypo-allergenic cosmetics.

At present, champagne accounts for about 45.6 percent of Moet-Hennessy activity, perfumes and beauty products, 29.3 percent, and cognac, 25.1 percent.

The architect of Moet & Chandon's expansion into Moet-Hennessy was Robert Jean deVogue, chairman of Moet & Chandon since the 1930s and one of champagne's most prominent spokesmen until his death three years ago. It was he who took Moet-Chandon public in 1962, bought a minority interest in Ruinart in 1963 and in 1968 began buying Parfums Christian Dior.

DeVogue approved of the California venture before the rush of European capital into American agricultural land. But it was under Frederic Chandon and the recently retired president of Moet & Chandon, Bertrand Mure, that Domaine Chandon came into existence. The project was begun in 1973 and the wine didn't reach the market until 1977, but the company is already doubling the size of the winery — a showcase plant in Yountville, Calif., with a museum and a gourmet restaurant that is booked weeks in advance in the summer tourist season.

The 'Cage' of Michel Serrault

By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT) — Michel Serrault, who plays a drag queen pretending at times to be a heterosexual man and then a heterosexual woman in "La Cage aux folles," believes that "we are all bizarroid" and therefore nothing is unnatural. It is his actor's creed, and he has strong feelings about the actor's responsibility to the humanity of his characters. So the behavior he portrays does not surprise him.

He is moderately pleased, but rather surprised, at the success of his movie in the United States. He has not even seen the completed film, because "what's done doesn't interest me much. I'm always thinking about what's next." It is the story of a devoted homosexual couple, trying to veil their relationship so as not to spoil the marriage plans of the beloved son one of them sired in a moment of weakness. It was a hit as a boulevard farce in Paris for four years, and is being revived this week, although not with Serrault.

The film version won Serrault a Cesar, France's Oscar, but the box office is not singing. There is already another Serrault film on in Paris, several more completed, a six-hour television serial in which he plays Offenbach, and a lot of plans including a sequel for "La Cage."

Actor's Vice

"The actor never understands what makes a hit," Serrault said over lunch. "It's not an event in my life. If I had this success when I was 20, maybe I would have reacted differently, but now I just think about the next job. My vice is to put myself in other people's skin, to make the audience believe in them no matter how eccentric, impossible, incredible they are.

"It's wonderful. They bring you a role and you say: 'How can I possibly do that? What can I make out of it?' You're ready to do Moliere's 'Misanthrope' because you think nobody ever played it properly before. Actors are vicious, you know. With the same words, the same text, they can completely turn around the author's intentions. You have to do whatever works, go back to the humanity of it. Otherwise, you're just a parrot, a reciter."

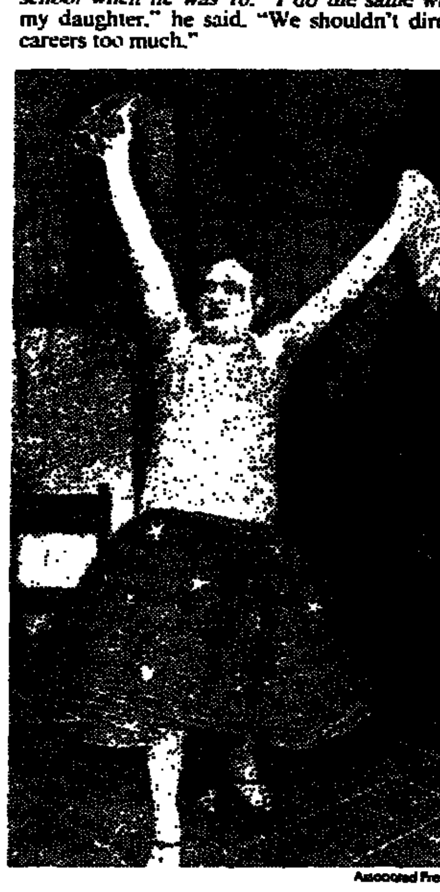
He concedes he resists virtually nothing. He got his first job at 18, a bit part in a Moliere touring company, after two years of drama school, and exults that he has never had to beg for a job, or to audition, since. He created a lot of sketches with Jean Poiret, who wrote "La Cage" and played opposite him in the stage version, and roles were brought to him.

For a long time, he was cast him as an ordinary character. "That's easy," he said. "The excitement is making the extraordinary, the inconceivable quite believable."

"It's my drug," he said of acting. "My wife knows I go crazy if I don't work for a fortnight." He is a sturdy, unobtrusively turned-out 51-year-old, fluent although he says "actors shouldn't talk too much, they should act." His gray mustache is neatly trimmed, his hair neither long nor short, his oval face soft and mobile, his gestures vivid but restrained, and his stride purposeful. As long as the talk was about his work, he spoke easily, but a question about how he relaxes brought fingers drumming the table, bright brown eyes narrowing, nose wrinkling in perplexity.

"Relax? Relax — relax," he said, visibly stumped and a little irritated. He chuckled when the answer occurred to him: "I think I find that when I act. It's not an office job. I'm always thinking about what I'll do. It's my life."

There was nothing theatrical about his family background, but as a little boy in Paris, he dreamed about becoming a clown. His parents let him quit formal education for drama school when he was 16. "I do the same with my daughter," he said. "We shouldn't direct careers too much."



Associated Press

Serrault in "La Cage" costume.

Now, his family is all involved with the profession. His daughter is 17 and wants to be an actress. His wife was an actress. An older daughter, killed in a car accident three years ago, was also interested. All his friends are in the theater. Serrault's great ambition is not any particular role but only to go on acting as long as possible.

All of this bears directly on the remarkable way he uses his eyes, his chin, posture and feet, as the transvestite in "La Cage." It does not explain how he does it, but why he can do it. The answer is partly his basic sense of life, and partly his dedication to professional technique.

"I'm curious," he said. "I'm full of questions, in politics, everything. Things aren't so obvious. That's what amuses me in my little sphere as an actor. If I only made people laugh, if I only made characters ridiculous, I would find that wrong. I don't believe I have the right to do that. It's easy to put on a wig and impersonate a woman, but you have to understand the flesh and blood inside. I don't always succeed in bringing a character to life, but it's my attempt. I don't judge. I compile the dossier on the character, and the audience can draw whatever conclusions they want."

"I never know what's going to happen," he added, explaining his conviction that characterization must start from familiar reality and slide imperceptibly into the script's outrageous requirements, so as to sustain audience interest. "I can't stand those actors who come on stage playing the end. There has to be a progression."

Homosexuals are not strangers in his world. "I don't say there are more of them in the theater than elsewhere, but you do see a lot." And he has noticed homosexuals being uneasy "in certain circumstances," when they must make pretenses. "And everybody has witnessed domestic scenes, quarrels and strains in the life of the couple, why should it be any different?"

Comic Gift

The response to his performance in "La Cage," Serrault feels, comes not so much from his mimicry but his effort to portray the tenderness, the human warmth and drama within the farce.

It would be wrong to suppose Serrault's passion for performing has left him without a character of his own. He obviously feels righteousness, indignation, despair and delight in his own person. But his judgments are reserved primarily for the veracity of his profession — a mirror that does not really distort. He disdains actors who "are like children, playing games, isn't make-believe fun?"

"You have to try very hard," he said with unaffected fervor, "start over again every day. You have a will and choices in life. Nothing comes automatically, without effort. You are responsible."

And then, perhaps having noticed, with his inner eye, himself carried away with his own lines, he smiled apologetically. "I'm not serious," he said, "but I take my work very seriously."

PEOPLE: *Manhattan-Bound Nixon Will Move Saturday*

Richard Nixon moves from California Saturday to make his home again in New York, where he launched his successful 1968 bid for the presidency. Nixon and his wife will leave La Casa Pacifica, the seaside villa in San Clemente that served as the Western White House during his presidential years and the place of his near-exile ever since. A source who requested anonymity said Nixon will visit his friend **Bebe Rebozo** in Miami before moving into the four-story townhouse in Manhattan. Nixon, who resigned in 1974, sold his estate in San Clemente, Calif., to a two-man partnership that plans to turn the 20-plus acres into 16 homesites. The Nixons' new home is on the south side of 65th Street between Lexington and Third avenues, on one of Manhattan's most exclusive residential blocks. Among their neighbors will be **David Rockefeller**, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank and **Arthur Schlesinger Jr.**, the historian who was one of President **John Kennedy**'s top aides.

* * *

It was billed as a White House dinner in honor of the musical, "West Side Story." It ended up as a musical dinner. Long after **President Carter** and his wife **Rosalynn** had said goodnight, the cast of "West Side Story" was still performing — this time informally. The cast danced and whooped and generally caused a commotion while the Strolling Strings, a military band, played song after song. The dinner guests stood and gawked mostly, but occasionally were swept onto the dance floor themselves. The president had started it, dancing first with his wife and — when her back was turned for a moment — with someone else. Seeing the first lady on the sidelines alone, Carter's military aide, **Jose Muratti**, quickly asked her to dance. It is, after all, a breach of protocol to leave the first lady standing along. It caused a chain reaction. Soon, the entire musical cast was paired up and dancing while the other 200 guests watched. From tangos to waltzes, they whirled and twirled and hooted and hollered.

* * *

Israel's Ben-Gurion University of the Negev has announced it will establish a George Meany Center for Labor Relations to honor the late AFL-CIO president. The $1-million project will "commemorate George Meany's close relationship with Israel and its working people," university president **Yosef Tekoah** sa[id]. He said the center would o[ffer] courses and conduct research on [la]bor relations in southern Israel. T[he] university is located in Beershe[ba]. Meany died Jan. 10 at the age of [85].

* * *

Even during some dark days [of] the 1950s, when he was blacklis[ted] in radio and television because [an] ultraconservative publication [had] linked him with a Communist c[on]spiracy, **John Henry Faulk** kept [his] sense of humor. Finally cleared [of] the charges after he successfu[lly] sued for libel, Faulk has been liv[ing] on his farm in Madisonville, Tex., and, since 1975, has been a regu[lar] on the popular syndicated TV sho[w] "Hee Haw." Lately, friends ha[ve] been urging Faulk, whose folksy h[u]mor remains intact, to run for th[e] U.S. House of Representatives, bu[t] he announced he'd rather not. H[e] can't afford to quit performing o[n] TV, which he'd have to do if h[e] made the congressional race, Faulk said, and besides, "There's a question as to which one's funnier, 'Hee Haw' or Congress."

* * *

The late Supreme Court Justice **William O. Douglas** once offered to resign from the bench to campaign for President **Harry Truman**'s reelection, documents found by a Rice University historian indicate. If Truman had taken Douglas up on his offer, it would have cut short a Supreme Court tenure that spanned 36 years — the longest in the history of the court. The offer was contained in a two-page letter from Douglas to Truman. It was discovered by Rice professor **Francis Loewenheim** in the files of the Truman Library in Independence, Mo. Douglas was appointed by Roosevelt in 1939, and served until ill health forced his retirement in 1975. He died last month at age 81.

* * *

The post was mostly honorary, but when defeated in a bid to become the Georgia Senate majority whip, State Sen. **Julian Bond** of Atlanta seemed disappointed. "I feel like the former governor, **Marvin Griffin**, who said once, 'A lot of people who ate my barbecue didn't vote for me,'" said Bond. The veteran black legislator and civil rights activist lost 27-21 to Sen. **Loyce Turner** of Valdosta in voting by the Senate's Democratic Caucus. On Bond's motion, the vote was declared unanimous.

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